

Overview of 2008 Pesticide Sales in Alberta

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**Policy Division
Alberta Environment**

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Website Address: <http://environment.alberta.ca>

More information regarding the "Overview of 2008 Pesticide Sales in Alberta" may be obtained by contacting:

**Alberta Environment
10th Floor 9820 – 106 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2J6
Phone: (780) 427-9911**

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Additional copies of this report may be obtained by contacting:

**Information Centre
Alberta Environment
Main Floor, Oxbridge Place
9820 – 106th Street
Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2J6
Phone: (780) 422-2079
Fax: (780) 427-4407
Email: env.infocent@gov.ab.ca**



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Alberta Environment

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Alberta Environment undertook the collection, consolidation and analysis of pesticide sales data from pesticide vendors in Alberta for the 2008 calendar year. The objective was to document the volume and types of pesticides sold in Alberta, and to prepare a general overview of the sales data in relation to sectors of use, types of use, individual active ingredients, chemical groupings, as well as geographic breakdowns by river basin, municipality and Land Use Framework region. This project is an ongoing survey conducted every five years, with previous reporting undertaken for the years 1993, 1998 and 2003. The 1998 report followed the chemical grouping format used by Quebec in their reporting on pesticide sales in their province, and with the proposed National Pesticide Sales Database. The 2003 and 2008 reports also included individual active ingredient sales information as well as sales by chemical group.

Pesticide sales data was requested from registered wholesale and retail pesticide vendors in Alberta in early 2009, under the authority of the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act and supporting regulations. Approximately 93% compliance with the sales data request was obtained. Sales data received was digitized or reformatted to a common database format. Six additional datasets were utilized to assist with sorting and categorizing the sales records by chemical or geographic groups. The datasets were brought into Microsoft Access, where they were linked and various queries were performed. All sales data reported on in this report is based upon pesticide active ingredient, not formulated product.

In 2008, a total of 12 476 095.8 kg of pesticide active ingredient (ai) was sold in, or shipped into, Alberta. Pesticides sold into the Agriculture sector accounted for 96.5% of all pesticides sold, with the Commercial/Industrial sector accounting for 2.7% of sales, and the Domestic sector accounting for 0.7% of sales. The types of pesticides sold were predominantly herbicides, at 82.2%. Adjuvants and surfactants made up the next largest category at 12.7%. Insecticides made up 1.9% of sales, while fungicides made up 3.1% of sales.

Of the chemical groups, the Phosphonic Acids, Phosphinic Acids group was the largest at 53.2% of overall sales by active ingredient. Sales in this group were made up primarily of glyphosate. However, in the Domestic sector, the Phenoxy Acids group dominated with 41.5% of pesticide active ingredient (mainly 2,4-D) sold.

Looking at geographic distribution of sales by outlet location related to major river drainage, sales in the Oldman River basin were highest overall at 19.6% of the total active ingredient sold, followed by sales within the Red Deer River basin at 16.6%, and the Battle River basin at 14.5%.

Pesticide sales were also sorted by natural regions. The Grassland Natural Region constituted over 48% of all pesticide active ingredient sales, mainly in the Dry Mixedgrass and Mixedgrass sub regions. The Parkland Natural Region contained over 36% of provincial pesticide sales, mainly in the Central Parkland sub-region. The majority of the remainder of pesticide sales was in the Dry Mixedwood sub-region of the Boreal Natural Region.

Geo-administrative regions were also summarized, for use in program planning. Land Use Framework regions (established since the 2003 report) were mapped along with reported sales. The South Saskatchewan region had over 40% of total sales by active ingredient, with the North Saskatchewan region having just over 25% of sales.

The municipalities with the highest total pesticide sales were the County of Lethbridge, the MD of Taber, Cypress County, Wheatland County and Vulcan County at over 500,000 kg of active ingredient.

Agricultural pesticide use intensities of over 2.0 kg ai/ha were estimated for the municipalities of Lethbridge, Taber and Cypress, based upon their cropped acreage and agricultural pesticide sales. This compares to an overall provincial estimated agricultural pesticide use intensity (based upon cultivated land acreage) of 1.02 kg ai/ha, considerably higher than the 0.78 kg ai/ha agricultural pesticide use intensity calculated for 2003. Other municipalities with over 300 000 kg ai of agricultural pesticide sales were the Counties of Forty Mile and Vermilion River, as well as Wheatland County, Camrose County, Rocky View County, Kneehill County and Vulcan County. Estimated pesticide use intensities for these municipalities ranged from 1.12 to 1.44 kg ai/ha. These municipalities may also serve as regional supply centres, so the use intensity estimates may be an overestimation.

The overview of pesticide sales data for Alberta has provided Alberta Environment and other agencies with the background data to enable comparisons to other regions, and to assist in ensuring that Alberta Environment has the appropriate regulatory framework in place for pesticides. The data will also be useful in identifying monitoring priorities for ongoing and upcoming monitoring programs.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Alberta Environment has been collecting pesticide sales data on a regular basis since 1993. Initial data collection (Cotton and Byrtus 1995) focused on agricultural sales from 1988 to 1993 and was utilized to inform the pesticide monitoring in surface waters carried out by Alberta Environment (Anderson 2005) and Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development in the early 1990's (CAESA 1998). This data was limited to about 50% of agricultural product sales, and only provided trend information and spatial perspective on certain products. Follow up surveys were done on a five year schedule (in 1998 and 2003), taking a more comprehensive look at pesticide sales in Alberta. Agricultural, domestic, commercial, livestock and structural sectors were surveyed (Byrtus 2000 and 2007). This information was used in the updating of pesticide monitoring programs conducted by Alberta Environment and Alberta Agriculture. Domestic sales data was extracted to provide extensive information on pesticide use by major urban centres in Alberta, and a separate survey of domestic sales was conducted annually following the 2003 survey to inform policy decisions related to domestic pesticide regulatory actions.

For 2008, Alberta Environment undertook its fourth provincial scale review of pesticide sales; using the same data collection and reporting process as was implemented for 1998 and 2003.

The data in this overview will assist Alberta Environment and other provincial and federal agencies in comparisons of pesticide sales/usage information. It will also help to identify monitoring priorities for ongoing monitoring programs and assist in planning for new programs. It will also assist Alberta Environment in ensuring that the appropriate regulatory framework is in place for the pesticides in current use in Alberta.

The specific objectives of this project were:

1. To assemble pesticide sales records representing pesticide use for the calendar year 2008.
2. To categorize pesticide sales by active ingredient, chemical group, sector of use, and geographic distribution

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Sales Data

Sales Data Collection

Alberta Environment maintains a registry of pesticide vendors that retail restricted and commercial registered pesticide products, as well as wholesale distributors of domestic class products. This registry is maintained as a component of the Environmental Management System (EMS), which tracks many of the approvals and registrations issued by Alberta Environment that fall under the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (EPEA)*. Under the authority of this Act and its supporting regulations [*Pesticide (Ministerial) Regulation*], Alberta Environment can request pesticide sales records from vendors.

A letter was sent out to all registered vendors in Alberta and wholesale distributors in early 2009 requesting pesticide sales in Alberta for the calendar year 2008. Sales data was received throughout 2009 in various formats (hard copy and electronic). Records were received from approximately 93% of vendors that received sales record requests.

Hard copy records were manually entered into a standardized Excel file, while digital files were converted to the standardized database format, which contains the vendor approval number, product registration number, quantity sold in litres or kilograms, and sector of use. Individual vendor data files were consolidated into a single sales database, which contains almost 83,000 records.

Sales Data Limitations

Sector Representation

The data from vendors that are primarily agricultural suppliers may have also contained sales to the landscape industry, the industrial sector, municipal governments, golf courses and other non-agricultural sectors. As a result, the agricultural sector may be slightly over-represented, while the other sectors may be slightly under-represented for those products that have cross-sector utilization. Products that were sold by agricultural retailers, but that were only registered for non-cropland uses were classified as sales to the Commercial/Industrial sector.

Treated Seed

Sales of fungicide and insecticide treated seed was not targeted in this survey, however some sales records of treated seed were received, converted to a pesticide active ingredient equivalent, and reported. The collection of treated seed sales data was beyond the scope of this project, particularly as seed distribution is often done by seed vendors or seed divisions (not specifically regulated under EPEA) rather than agricultural chemical divisions of the large agricultural input companies. Most of the products used for custom seed treatment at seed cleaning plants were captured in this survey.

Vendor List

The vendors surveyed were based upon the vendors contacted in 2003, along with an updated list of CropLife certified warehouses, supplied by the Agricultural Warehouse Standards Association. Because of regulatory reform, not all pesticide vendors are registered under EPEA or under the CropLife warehouse program. For example, many of the livestock products have been exempted from vendor registration requirements. Therefore, the livestock product information is not complete. Also, the sales of disinfectants, anti-microbial products and wood preservatives are exempted from requiring a vendor registration, so there is virtually no sales data on those products.

Domestic Products

The sales records obtained from the agricultural and industrial sectors were considered reasonably accurate in terms of product sold, as they were obtained from systems reporting the point of sale for each product. On the other hand, domestic sales records came from distributors and wholesalers, as well as retail level point of sale, so there is some retail outlet based information, and some records based on sales or shipments within the province. It was assumed that the product shipped to the various domestic retail outlets in 2008 was sold in 2008. Also, some products were shipped through regional distribution systems, and some of that information was not accessed during the 2008 survey.

In the domestic sector, pet care products, spa and pool products, and most wood preservatives (paints and stains) sold in Alberta were not identified in this survey. Some miscellaneous household (indoor) pesticides were also missed in this survey, as they are classified as Schedule 4

products, which have been exempted from the provincial requirement of authorizations and tracking mechanisms.

Geographic Non-Specific Records

Some vendors were unable to identify retail outlets for their shipments for a variety of reasons. These sales data were identified as "Alberta", and as a result, would not be included in any geographical breakdown. These records would, however, be included in sector summaries, active ingredient listings, and chemical group summaries.

2.2 Pesticide Databases

In order to consolidate pesticide formulation sales information down to active ingredient and to chemical group, two separate databases were also incorporated. The first of the pesticide databases was the pesticide Product database, which was originally obtained from the Pesticide Management Regulatory Agency and updated with pesticide registrations issued up to and including 2008. Registrations for fertilizer-pesticide combinations under the Fertilizer Act were also added to this database. This database has information on the product registration number, active ingredient, guarantee, as well as product name, registration status, etc. This database currently has 17 611 records. The second pesticide database used was the Active database, which included active ingredient codes, active ingredient names, chemical family and chemical group. There are a total of 700 records in this database, which also includes disinfectants, antimicrobials and a number of historical active ingredients that are no longer registered or sold in Canada.

2.3 Geographic Databases

Four databases were used to identify the geographic distribution of pesticide sales information. The primary database was the Vendor database, which included the vendor registration number, along with the vendor name and location (e.g., city, town, village or hamlet). As a number of sales records were received from vendors that do not require vendor registrations in Alberta (primarily domestic retail vendors), additional vendor numbers were also generated for these. Additional vendor numbers were also generated for all municipalities in Alberta to enable geographic identification of minor vendors, or sales records to end users. Another major database was the City database, which lists all the municipalities in Alberta. Associated with each municipality was the corresponding reference for rural municipality, drainage basin, ecodistrict and Land Use Framework region. Secondary databases included Basin (which cross-referenced

drainage basin and river basins), and Natural Region (which cross-referenced ecodistrict and natural regions).

2.4 Data Processing

The databases and spreadsheets were imported into Microsoft Access for data processing and querying. The databases were linked by related fields to calculate active ingredient values, and subsequent data groupings by chemical group, sector of use, and geographic distribution (see Cotton and Byrtus 1995 for an example of how the calculations were done). Conversion of formulated product sales to kg of active ingredient (ai) is a common means of expressing pesticide sales/use in other jurisdictions (Gregoire 1997), although actual reporting is sometimes by chemical group or by sector of use instead of by quantities of individual active ingredients.

Assumptions were made with respect to pesticide formulations, such as the specific gravity of all pesticide formulations being 1.0. In 1998, *Bacillus* formulations were assumed to be 100% active ingredient. Information on actual percentages of active ingredient on a volume basis was obtained for products sold in 2003 and 2008, so *Bacillus* formulations are reported here as active ingredient instead of formulated product.

Products that contain more than one active ingredient were assigned an extension number to the PCP (Pest Control Products) number for each of the active ingredients involved in both the sales and product databases. This enabled the use of the existing registration numbers with only a minor modification, and also enabled the software used for the data processing to accurately identify each component of a formulation. However, this resulted in additional records being added to the sales database to account for each active ingredient in a formulation (approximately 20,000 records).

2.5 Data Breakdown

In order to simplify the analysis of the data, consolidation of the data based upon type of use, chemical group and sector of use was undertaken.

2.5.1 Type of Use

Under the PCP Act, pesticides are classified into 39 product types (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc) of products, which reflect their type of use. For the purpose of this document, the categories have been reduced to 6 primary types of use. All of the active ingredients identified in

sales made in Alberta in 2008 are included in one of the types of use listed here. For those active ingredients that have multiple types of uses (such as thiram, which is a fungicide and a vertebrate repellent), the product is listed under its primary usage for Alberta. A slightly more detailed breakdown was conducted for Table 16 to align with the breakdown used by Quebec.

- Herbicides and plant growth regulators
- Insecticides, acaricides, repellents,
- Fungicides
- Vertebrate control products and vertebrate repellents
- Adjuvants/surfactants
- Other: (Soil fumigants, wood preservatives, disinfectants, anti-microbials)

As the primary focus of this survey was on traditional pesticides, and not anti-microbial or disinfectant pesticides, sales data from industrial and domestic cleaning agents were not obtained or included, although these are also registered under the PCP Act. Adjuvants and surfactants are widely used in the agricultural industry in Alberta, so these records were included as a separate category.

2.5.2 Chemical Group

The chemical groupings used in 2008 are based upon the groups established by the Quebec Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks (Dion 2007), in order to enable comparison between the two provincial sales reporting systems. The Alberta surveys conducted in 1998 and 2003 utilized slightly different chemical grouping of pesticides, and comparison of those two year's of data to the 2008 chemical grouping data was not possible. The chemical groupings used in the overview are listed in Appendix 1, along with the active ingredients included in each chemical group.

2.5.3 Sector of Use

The intent of categorizing the sales by sector of use was to attempt to differentiate between various sectors and their relative usage of pesticides in Alberta. Initially, it was thought that the sales could be differentiated by product and by the vendor. For products such as home and garden pesticides (Domestic sector), and products used on livestock (Livestock sector), this was relatively easy. However, the sales records indicated that several of the vendors who sell agricultural products primarily, also sold herbicides that were primarily for turf, non-cropland, right of way (ROW) or landscape usage (Commercial/Industrial), and would not be used for

agricultural production purposes, except perhaps for pasture renovation. These records were categorized as Commercial/Industrial.

Some products have multiple sectoral uses such as agriculture, landscaping or ROW maintenance. As the end use for these products could not be distinguished, these purchases at agricultural vendors have been included under the Agricultural sector. The resulting breakdowns therefore, are simplified and may not accurately reflect actual sectoral usage in Alberta. Some general guidance on sectoral usage was provided by the use patterns identified in the Alberta Agriculture and Food publication "Crop Protection 2008" (AAF 2008).

The sectors of use used in this report include:

- Agricultural (products sold at agricultural outlets and that are approved for on-farm use)
- Domestic (products shipped to or sold at garden centres, hardware stores, etc)
- Commercial/Industrial (includes forestry, ROW, landscaping, golf courses, municipal & structural)
- Livestock (products sold for use on cattle, horses, sheep, etc)

The structural sector was reported as a separate sector in 2003, but was included in the Commercial/Industrial sector in 2008.

2.5.4 Geographic Units

2.5.4.1 River Basins

There are 13 major river basins located within Alberta. Within these river basins are numerous sub-basins or drainage basins, which define the watersheds of major and minor tributaries. In order to assist the interpretation of pesticide monitoring data for Alberta, which is generally reported by major river basin, and sometimes by sub-basin, identification of overall pesticide usage by river basin was required. All of the municipalities in the City database were identified as to their respective sub-basin. The major river basins in Alberta used for this report are based upon Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration basins, obtained from Alberta Agriculture and Food (Spiess 2005):

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| • Athabasca River | • Hay River |
| • Battle River | • Milk River |
| • Beaver River | • North Saskatchewan River |
| • Bow River | • Oldman River |

- Peace River
- Red Deer River
- Sounding Creek
- South Saskatchewan River

2.5.4.2 Natural Regions

There are six major natural regions in Alberta, which contain a total of 21 subregions. To link pesticide sales to the various natural regions in Alberta, each municipality in the City database was allocated to an ecodistrict, which was then linked to the respective natural region in the Natural Region database. The detailed maps used to determine municipality location in relation to ecodistrict were obtained from Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development (AAFRD 2003) and Strong and Thompson (1995). The natural regions identify different ecological zones within Alberta, which are influenced by soil type, climate, physiography, water, fauna, land use, and vegetative cover (Ecological Stratification Working Group 1995). The natural regions of Alberta (updated in 2005) are:

- Grassland
- Parkland
- Canadian Shield
- Foothills
- Rocky Mountain
- Boreal Forest

2.5.4.1 Land Use Framework

The Government of Alberta initiated a new program in 2006 to develop a provincial land use planning blueprint to better manage public and private lands and natural resources to achieve Alberta's long term goals (Land Use Secretariat 2008). The Land Use Framework is intended to balance economic, social and environmental interests competing to utilize the same land base. The provincial framework is broken down into seven regional planning areas, which are aligned by river basins at a broad scale, and by municipal boundaries at the fine scale. The seven planning areas are:

- Lower Athabasca
- Upper Athabasca
- Lower Peace
- Upper Peace
- North Saskatchewan
- Red Deer
- South Saskatchewan

2.5.4.2 Municipalities

There are about 88 municipalities (rural municipalities, cities and national parks) in Alberta. Pesticide sales were allocated to the municipality in which the vendor was located for data analysis by geo-political boundaries. In most situations, agricultural sales made at a vendor

located in a city were consolidated to the surrounding rural municipality (e.g., Camrose) for the purposes of sub-regional assessments and mapping purposes. The cities of Calgary and Edmonton were identified as distinct municipalities for this report.

2.6 Use Intensity

Pesticide use intensity, (kg of active ingredient used per hectare of land) is an inexact measurement, but it is often used to compare relative pesticide use between regions or countries with different land areas, or areas with different pesticide usage as a result of different crops requiring different pesticide inputs. It can also be used as a measure of relative pesticide use over time. In this report, pesticide sales by defined geographic area were considered representative of use, and the use intensity was calculated based on the land base for the defined geographic area. Use intensity was calculated based only on agricultural pesticide sales (excluding adjuvants).

3.0 RESULTS

In 2008, a total of 12 476 095.8 kg of active ingredient was sold in Alberta. The sales data are broken down as follows.

3.1 Type of Use

Herbicides and plant growth regulators (PGR's) made up the majority of pesticides sold in Alberta, at 82.2% (Table 1). The majority of the increase in sales between 2003 and 2008 was attributed to the increase in sales of herbicides.

Fungicides made up a much smaller proportion (slightly over 3%), while insecticides made up less than 2% of sales. In 2003, insecticides made up a greater proportion of sales as a result of a grasshopper outbreak that year.

Table 1. Pesticide Sales by Type of Use

| Type of Use | 2008 Kg ai | 2008 (%) | 2003 kg ai | 2003 % |
|---|---------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| Herbicides, PGR's | 10 257 303.0 | 82.2 | 7 158 660.3 | 77.3 |
| Insecticides, Acaracides, Repellents | 236 168.7 | 1.9 | 433 176.1 | 4.7 |
| Fungicides | 388 560.4 | 3.1 | 319 464.5 | 3.4 |
| Vertebrate Control Products and Vertebrate Repellents | 12 458.4 | 0.1 | 1 712.9 | 0.02 |
| Adjuvants and Surfactants | 1 580 103.8 | 12.7 | 1 350 159.8 | 14.6 |
| Other | 1 501.4 | 0.01 | 1 313.9 | 0.01 |
| Total | 12 476 095.8 | 100 | 9 264 487.7 | 100 |

Vertebrate control products and repellents made up a very small percentage of pesticide sales, at 0.1%. These were predominantly products used for controlling Richardson's ground squirrel and pocket gophers.

Adjuvants and surfactants made up the second largest group, in terms of percentage of sales. These compounds are used to enhance the effectiveness of the herbicides on the target weed(s). They have been categorized as a separate type of use, but because they are virtually always used in conjunction with a herbicide, they could be considered a component of the Herbicide group.

The adjuvants used to be predominantly packaged with the herbicides, and issues with leftover adjuvant disposal led to changes in packaging to decouple the adjuvant from the herbicide. Even

with the decoupling (implemented after the 2003 sales reporting), the adjuvant sales remained high, likely in conjunction with increased herbicide usage.

The "Other" category includes sales for products that do not fit the named categories, and for which only a limited number of sales records were received. This category includes wood preservatives, disinfectants, slimicides and soil fumigants. As the disinfectants and slimicides are exempted under the provincial pesticide regulations, and the focus of the sales survey was primarily on the traditional pesticides, very little information on these products was obtained.

3.2 Chemical Group

The sales records were also broken down by chemical group (Table 2), as outlined in Appendix 1. The chemical groups were aligned with the Quebec Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks listings (Dion 2007) to enable provincial comparison of sales data (Appendix 2). The chemical group with the largest proportion of sales was the Phosphonic Acids, Phosphinic Acids group at 53.2 % (up from 38.1% in 2003), followed by the Phenoxy Acids at 17.1%. The next groups were the Fatty Acids & Surfactants and Hydrocarbons in the 5-7% range. These four groups consist of the major herbicides (and adjuvants/surfactants) used in Alberta. The remaining chemical groups were all under 5%, and 47 of the 54 chemical groups were under 1% of total sales.

Table 2. Summary of Pesticide Sales by Chemical Group (all sectors)

| Chemical Grouping | Kg ai | Percentage % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Phosphonic Acids, Phosphinic Acids | 6 633 567.6 | 53.2 |
| Phenoxy Acids | 2 130 654.7 | 17.1 |
| Fatty Acids & Surfactants | 924 680.7 | 7.4 |
| Hydrocarbons | 659 521.1 | 5.3 |
| Benzonitriles | 366 443.3 | 2.9 |
| Cyclohexanedione oximes | 191 948.1 | 1.5 |
| Dinitrobenzenes | 118 607.6 | 1.0 |
| Thiocarbamates | 112 096.2 | 0.9 |
| Imidazolinones | 111 806.9 | 0.9 |
| Aryloxyphenoxyl Acids | 110 792.2 | 0.9 |
| Triazoles | 104 706.9 | 0.8 |
| Biscarbamates | 102 813.6 | 0.8 |
| Benzoic Acid & Derivatives | 94 908.1 | 0.8 |
| Halogenated Organic Acids | 88 074.6 | 0.7 |
| Acylureas | 85 612.4 | 0.7 |
| Thiophosphates | 85 271.0 | 0.7 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Pyridines | 72 411.4 | 0.6 |
| Inorganics, Other | 64 911.7 | 0.5 |
| Dithiophosphates | 57 202.3 | 0.5 |
| Urea Derivatives | 47 686.2 | 0.4 |
| Azoles, Oxazoles, Thiazoles | 41 280.5 | 0.3 |
| Ammoniums, Quaternary | 40 722.8 | 0.3 |
| Sulfonylureas | 27 844.2 | 0.2 |
| Phthalic Acids | 27 137.5 | 0.2 |
| Anilides | 26 918.2 | 0.2 |
| Methoxyacrylates | 20 532.1 | 0.2 |
| Miscellaneous (Non-Classified) | 18 881.7 | 0.2 |
| Carbamates | 15 688.9 | 0.13 |
| Morpholines & Oxathiines | 15 453.0 | 0.12 |
| Organic Acids | 12 048.4 | 0.10 |
| Chlorotriazines | 10 953.3 | 0.09 |
| Nitrobenzenes | 7 627.0 | 0.06 |
| Guanidines | 6 849.5 | 0.05 |
| Organohalogens | 6 106.3 | 0.05 |
| Triazines, Tetrazines | 5 919.3 | 0.05 |
| Alcohols | 5 853.1 | 0.05 |
| Pyrethroids, Pyrethrins | 5 717.9 | 0.05 |
| Inorganic Coppers | 4 141.5 | 0.03 |
| Oils, Mineral and Vegetable | 3 925.8 | 0.03 |
| Benzamides | 1 694.3 | 0.01 |
| Diazines | 1 291.1 | 0.01 |
| Pheromones | 1 274.0 | 0.01 |
| Phosphates | 1 077.6 | 0.01 |
| Organochlorines | 830.3 | 0.01 |
| Phosphoramidothioates | 626.2 | 0.01 |
| Aldehydes | 569.4 | 0.00 |
| Microbials | 420.4 | 0.00 |
| Dithiocarbamates | 392.0 | 0.00 |
| Amides | 270.9 | 0.00 |
| Inorganic Zincs | 179.8 | 0.00 |
| Chromenones | 61.9 | 0.00 |
| Oximes-Carbamates | 57.2 | 0.00 |
| Indanediones | 24.6 | 0.00 |
| Organometallics | 8.6 | 0.00 |
| Total | 12 476 095.8 | 100.0 |

3.3 Sector of Use

Pesticide sales broken down by sector of use are listed in Table 3. As expected, agricultural use dominates pesticide sales in Alberta at 96.5%. The next sector was the Commercial/Industrial sector at 2.7%. Domestic pesticide sales made up only 0.7% of total sales by active ingredient. The Livestock sector made up less than 0.1% of all sales. The sectoral breakdowns were comparable to 2003 results.

Further breakdown of the sector sales by type of use was conducted to assess if the overall trends in type of use was consistent within each sector. Figures 1-3 show the breakdowns for each sector.

Table 3. Pesticide Sales by Sector

| Sector | Kg ai | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Agriculture | 11 985 047.9 | 96.1 |
| Commercial/Industrial | 388 537.0 | 3.1 |
| Domestic | 89 533.6 | 0.7 |
| Livestock | 12 977.3 | 0.1 |
| Total | 12 476 095.8 | 100.0 |

3.3.1 Agricultural Sector

Herbicides made up the majority of pesticide use in the agricultural sector, with 82% of all sales. Adjuvants were the next highest category, at over 13% of pesticide use. Adjuvants and surfactants are widely used to enhance the application and effectiveness of herbicides. Insecticide and fungicide use were each below 3% of agricultural pesticide sales in Alberta.

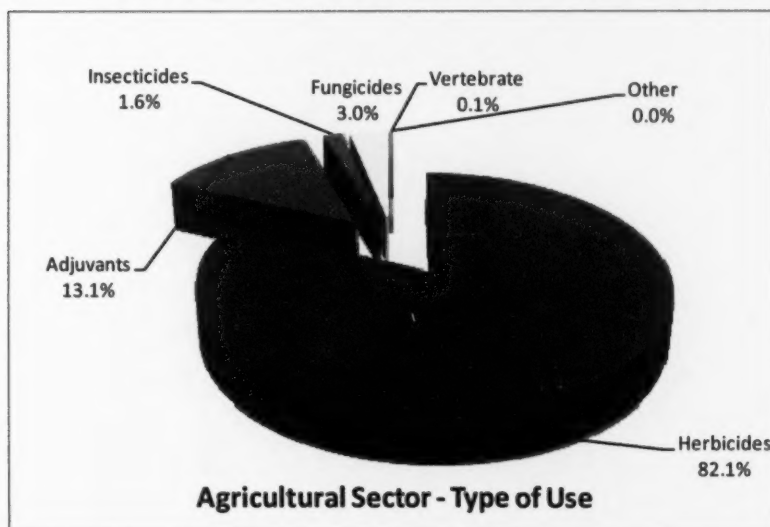


Figure 1. Agriculture Sector – Type of Use

The top 15 active ingredients sold in the agricultural market in Alberta in 2008 are listed in Table 4, with comparisons to the agricultural sales of those active ingredients in 2003 and 1998.

Overall, there was little change in the order of the top selling products, although some changes were observed as a result of changes in agronomic practices or product replacements. Substantial increases (>20%) were observed for glyphosate, 2,4-D and glufosinate. Glufosinate sales increased 270%, while glyphosate sales increased by 85% over 2003 volumes.

Substantial reductions in sales were again observed for triallate and ethalfluralin, both of which are pre-emergent herbicides used for wild oat control. Further utilization of zero tillage across Alberta (both products require incorporation after application), and continued movement towards herbicide tolerant canola systems, is moving producers away from these products and towards products such as glyphosate and glufosinate for broad spectrum weed control.

The sales of chlorpyrifos (and other insecticides) decreased substantially compared to 2003, as the widespread grasshopper problems experienced in 2003 did not recur in 2008.

Table 4. Top 15 Agricultural Active Ingredients Sold in 2008, 2003 and 1998

| Active Ingredient | Usage | 2008 Sales (kg ai) | 2003 Sales (kg ai) | 1998 Sales (kg ai) | % Change (2003 to 2008) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Glyphosate | Herbicide | 6 125 309.7 | 3 333 994.5 | 2 627 599.3 | +83.7% |
| MCPA | Herbicide | 1 028 115.8 | 1 096 848.9 | 884 937.5 | -6.3% |
| 2,4-D | Herbicide | 840 464.6 | 685 294.5 | 674 902.6 | +22.6% |
| Petroleum Hydrocarbon Blend | Adjuvant | 656 588.2 | 559 728.7 | 368 704.3 | +17.3% |
| Surfactant Blend | Adjuvant | 401 107.1 | 437 400.5 | 496 177.7 | -8.3% |
| Glufosinate | Herbicide | 394 652.8 | 106 689.6 | 63 400.8 | +270% |
| Bromoxynil | Herbicide | 330 177.1 | 354 906.6 | 268 105.3 | -7.0% |
| Paraffin Base Mineral Oil | Adjuvant | 188 738.7 | 192 634.4 | 192 708.2 | -2.0% |
| Methylated Canola Oil | Adjuvant | 187 385.6 | 0 | 0 | -- |
| Tralkoxydim | Herbicide | 147 916.9 | 141 226.1 | 126 323.5 | +4.7% |
| Triallate | Herbicide | 101 072.2 | 197 221.4 | 693 269.3 | -48.8% |
| Imazamethabenz | Herbicide | 94 004.3 | 138 551.4 | 173 679.2 | -32.2% |
| Ethalfluralin | Herbicide | 82 873.7 | 168 135.0 | 452 294.4 | -50.7% |
| Chlorpyrifos | Insecticide | 82 725.3 | 197 004.7 | 215 779.6 | -58.0% |
| Dicamba | Herbicide | 77 852.0 | 108 637.8 | 118 739.8 | -28.3% |

In order to better compare the sector sales to sales information from Quebec, the chemical group breakdown was conducted on the agricultural pesticide sales (Table 5). The chemical group breakdown was changed significantly to align with the Quebec system (Dion 2007), and as a result, there are no comparisons for most chemical groups between 2003 and 2008.

The Phosphonic/Phosphinic Acids group dominated the agricultural sales at over 54%. The Phenoxy Acids group followed this at just over 16%. The surfactants (Fatty Acids, Surfactants and Hydrocarbons) comprised the next two groups, making up a total of 13% of total agricultural sales. The remaining groups comprised less than 3% or less individually, or slightly over 16% combined.

Table 5. Summary of Agricultural Pesticide Sales by Chemical Group

| Chemical Group | 2008 | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| | Kg ai | % |
| Phosphonic Acids, Phosphinic Acids | 6 522 273.7 | 54.4 |
| Phenoxy Acids | 1 938 624.1 | 16.2 |
| Fatty Acids & Surfactants | 918 522.1 | 7.7 |
| Hydrocarbons | 656 588.2 | 5.5 |
| Benzonitriles | 362 733.9 | 3.0 |
| Cyclohexanedione oximes | 191 948.1 | 1.6 |
| Dinitrobenzenes | 118 607.6 | 1.0 |
| Thiocarbamates | 112 096.2 | 0.9 |
| Aryloxyphenoxyl Acids | 110 792.2 | 0.9 |
| Imidazolinones | 108 067.7 | 0.9 |
| Triazoles | 100 015.6 | 0.8 |
| Biscarbamates | 99 910.8 | 0.8 |
| Thiophosphates | 85 072.1 | 0.7 |
| Acylureas | 81 590.3 | 0.7 |
| Benzoic Acid & Derivatives | 78 065.3 | 0.7 |
| Pyridines | 72 222.2 | 0.6 |
| Halogenated Organic Acids | 68 986.3 | 0.6 |
| Dithiophosphates | 50 761.6 | 0.4 |
| Inorganics, Other | 46 177.8 | 0.4 |
| Azoles, Oxazoles, Thiazoles | 41 210.3 | 0.3 |
| Ammoniums, Quaternary | 40 464.0 | 0.3 |
| Sulfonylureas | 27 585.8 | 0.2 |
| Anilides | 26 870.7 | 0.2 |
| Phthalic Acids | 26 841.1 | 0.2 |
| Methoxyacrylates | 20 243.1 | 0.2 |
| Urea Derivatives | 15 969.3 | 0.1 |
| Morpholines & Oxathiines | 14 366.9 | 0.1 |
| Chlorotriazines | 10 785.3 | 0.09 |
| Carbamates | 8 034.9 | 0.07 |
| Miscellaneous (Non-Classified) | 6 834.3 | 0.06 |
| Guanidines | 6 770.1 | 0.06 |
| Triazines, Tetrazines | 5 916.6 | 0.05 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Pyrethroids, Pyrethrins | 3 479.7 | 0.03 |
| Inorganic Coppers | 3 407.7 | 0.03 |
| Diazines | 940.1 | 0.008 |
| Phosphates | 809.9 | 0.007 |
| Phosphoramidothioates | 415.7 | 0.003 |
| Benzamides | 397.5 | 0.003 |
| Organochlorines | 256.5 | 0.002 |
| Microbials | 124.1 | 0.001 |
| Amides | 121.3 | 0.001 |
| Nitrobenzenes | 76.6 | 0 |
| Oximes-Carbamates | 24.3 | 0 |
| Inorganic Zincs | 23.6 | 0 |
| Aldehydes | 8.9 | 0 |
| Chromenones | 6.8 | 0 |
| Organic Acids | 5.0 | 0 |
| Indanediones | 1.8 | 0 |
| Total | 11 985 047.9 | 100 |

3.3.2 Domestic Sector

In the domestic sector (Figure 2), herbicides again dominated at just over 68%, however insecticide sales made up a significant proportion of pesticide sales at over 27%. Fungicide sales were proportionately similar to agricultural fungicide sales, at close to 3%.

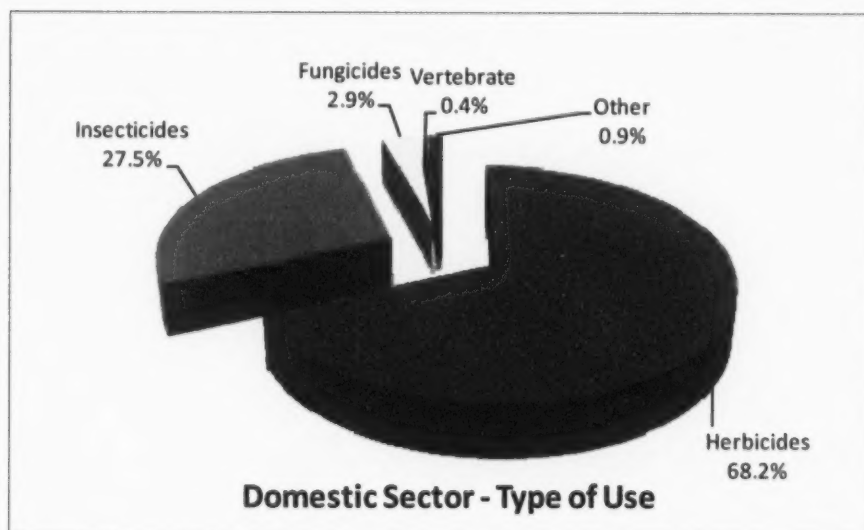


Figure 2. Domestic Sector – Type of Use

As with the agricultural products, the domestic product sales were also broken down by chemical group (Table 6). In the Domestic sector, the Phenoxy Acids dominated at over 41% of total

pesticide sales, followed by Inorganics and Phosphonic/Phosphinic Acids. These three groups combined made up over 73% of all domestic sales.

Table 6. Summary of Domestic Pesticide Sales by Chemical Group - 2008

| Chemical Group | Kg ai | % |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Phenoxy Acids | 37 194.2 | 41.5 |
| Inorganics, Other | 16 388.0 | 18.3 |
| Phosphonic Acids, Phosphinic Acids | 12 195.8 | 13.6 |
| Carbamates | 5 451.6 | 6.1 |
| Dithiophosphates | 3 138.0 | 3.5 |
| Hydrocarbons | 2 932.9 | 3.3 |
| Fatty Acids & Surfactants | 2 241.5 | 2.5 |
| Organic Acids | 1 843.7 | 2.1 |
| Oils, Mineral and Vegetable | 1 729.5 | 1.9 |
| Miscellaneous (Non-Classified) | 1 604.6 | 1.8 |
| Benzamides | 1 201.7 | 1.3 |
| Benzoic Acid & Derivatives | 904.7 | 1.0 |
| Inorganic Coppers | 593.3 | 0.7 |
| Pyrethroids, Pyrethrins | 576.0 | 0.6 |
| Organochlorines | 510.3 | 0.6 |
| Biscarbamates | 223.7 | 0.2 |
| Phthalic Acids | 211.6 | 0.2 |
| Inorganic Zincs | 153.5 | 0.2 |
| Chlorotriazines | 134.2 | 0.1 |
| Phosphates | 112.6 | 0.1 |
| Aldehydes | 104.5 | 0.1 |
| Triazoles | 44.7 | 0.05 |
| Chromenones | 34.9 | 0.04 |
| Microbials | 3.8 | 0.0 |
| Alcohols | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| Amides | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| Indanediones | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Diazines | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Pheromones | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Ammoniums, Quaternary | 0.15 | 0.0 |
| Azoles, Oxazoles, Thiazoles | 0.03 | 0.0 |
| Thiophosphates | 0.009 | 0.0 |
| Total | 89 533.6 | 100.0 |

The top domestic products sold in 2008 are listed in Table 7. Turf herbicides dominated (2,4-D and mecoprop), while glyphosate sales were also high. Glyphosate (and glufosinate) sales have increased as other total vegetation control products (e.g., atrazine, bromacil, etc) have been removed from the domestic market. Ferrous sulfate (used for moss control) sales have increased significantly since 2003. Silicon dioxide (salt water fossils) sales remained high in 2008, as products containing this active ingredient are being more widely utilized for insect control in indoor situations. A new formulation of fresh water fossils was also sold in 2008. Carbaryl sales, primarily used for ant control, increased as it was being used as a replacement for some of the organophosphate products removed from the domestic market (e.g., diazinon, dimethoate).

Table 7. Top 15 Domestic Active Ingredients Sold in 2008, 2003 and 1998

| Domestic active ingredient | 2008 Kg ai | 2003 kg ai | 1998 kg ai |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| 2,4-D | 25 107.2 | 14 392.5 | 22 505.1 |
| Mecoprop | 12 087.0 | 6 273.8 | 9 313.6 |
| Glyphosate | 11 167.6 | 10 448.5 | 6 099.4 |
| Ferrous sulfate | 7 846.4 | 1 593.4 | 1 818.7 |
| Silicon dioxide salt water fossils | 6 666.6 | 7 509.2 | 2 962.7 |
| Carbaryl | 5 433.4 | 3 151.9 | 1 292.2 |
| Malathion | 3 116.7 | 1 667.8 | 2 655.6 |
| Naphthalene | 2 318.2 | 118.5 | 1 371.6 |
| Acetic acid | 1 815.5 | 1 130.5 | 0.0 |
| Mineral oil (Insecticidal or adjuvant) | 1 701.4 | 838.9 | 2 986.9 |
| Soap | 1 331.8 | 815.8 | 1 211.1 |
| Deet | 1 201.7 | 3 413.3 | 3 972.2 |
| Glufosinate ammonium | 1 028.2 | 564.4 | 463.0 |
| Sulphur (fungicide) | 943.2 | 722.8 | 957.5 |
| Dicamba | 894.0 | 440.7 | 689.3 |

3.3.3 Commercial/Industrial Sector

In the Commercial/Industrial Sector, herbicides again dominated at 90% of pesticide sales (Figure 3). Insecticides made up over 3%. Fungicide sales were proportionately slightly higher in this sector at 5%, a reflection of fungicide sales to the golf course industry. Table 8 provides a more detailed breakdown of the top 15 active ingredients that were classified as being sold and used in the commercial/industrial sectors, and reflects the dominance of products sold and used for industrial site and right-of-way maintenance. Methyl bromide sales were reported in 2008, and this was for a flour mill fumigation under a critical use exemption permit for this product.

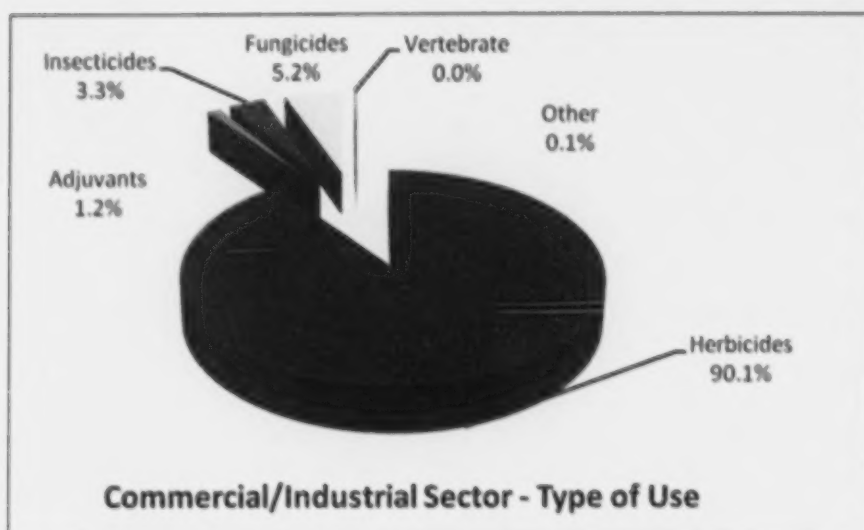


Figure 3. Commercial/Industrial Sector – Type of Use

Table 8. Top 15 Commercial/Industrial Active Ingredients Sold in 2008, 2003 and 1998

| Commercial/Industrial Active Ingredient | 2008 kg ai | 2003 kg ai | 1998 kg ai |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| 2,4-D | 107 510.5 | 63 670.6 | 68 412.7 |
| Glyphosate | 99 021.2 | 75 379.1 | 49 050.2 |
| Diuron | 31 707.3 | 28 960.0 | 9 627.5 |
| Triclopyr | 23 932.8 | 29 625.6 | 29 908.8 |
| Mecoprop | 19 933.7 | 12 288.0 | 10 991.2 |
| Dicamba | 15 931.9 | 12 344.2 | 18 849.5 |
| Picloram | 14 574.7 | 13 302.3 | 14 633.6 |
| Acetic acid | 10 095.0 | 425.0 | 0.0 |
| Acrolein | 9 051.0 | 16 981.4 | 17 520.5 |
| Quintozene | 7 528.8 | 6 829.0 | 9 808.8 |
| Methyl bromide | 6 106.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Amitrole | 3 929.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 |
| Imazapyr | 3 739.2 | 1 675.8 | 200.6 |
| Chlorothalonil | 3 605.0 | 4 363.5 | 6 768.3 |
| Aminopyralid | 3 539.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

The Commercial/Industrial sector sales were also broken down by chemical group (Table 9). In this sector, the Phenoxy Acids were the largest group by sales, with the Phosphonic/Phosphinic Acids following. These two groups of herbicides made up over 65% of total sales in this sector, reflecting the predominance of the industrial facility maintenance and commercial landscape industries in this sector.

Table 9. Summary of Commercial/Industrial Pesticide Sales by Chemical Group - 2008

| Chemical Group | Kg ai | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| Phenoxy Acids | 154 836.4 | 39.9 |
| Phosphonic Acids, Phosphinic Acids | 99 098.0 | 25.5 |
| Urea Derivatives | 31 716.9 | 8.2 |
| Halogenated Organic Acids | 19 088.3 | 4.9 |
| Benzoic Acid & Derivatives | 15 938.2 | 4.1 |
| Organic Acids | 10 199.7 | 2.6 |
| Miscellaneous (Non-Classified) | 9 139.3 | 2.4 |
| Nitrobenzenes | 7 550.4 | 1.9 |
| Organohalogens | 6 106.3 | 1.6 |
| Triazoles | 4 646.5 | 1.2 |
| Acylureas | 4 022.2 | 1.0 |
| Fatty Acids & Surfactants | 3 917.1 | 1.0 |
| Imidazolinones | 3 739.2 | 1.0 |
| Benzonitriles | 3 709.4 | 1.0 |
| Biscarbamates | 2 679.0 | 0.7 |
| Oils, Mineral and Vegetable | 2 196.3 | 0.6 |
| Alcohols | 1 690.2 | 0.4 |
| Carbamates | 1 399.8 | 0.4 |
| Morpholines & Oxathiines | 1 086.1 | 0.3 |
| Inorganics, Other | 1 031.9 | 0.3 |
| Pyrethroids, Pyrethrins | 456.2 | 0.1 |
| Aldehydes | 456.0 | 0.1 |
| Dithiophosphates | 421.9 | 0.1 |
| Dithiocarbamates | 392.0 | 0.1 |
| Diazines | 350.6 | 0.1 |
| Microbials | 292.5 | 0.1 |
| Methoxyacrylates | 289.0 | 0.1 |
| Ammoniums, Quaternary | 258.7 | 0.1 |
| Sulfonylureas | 258.3 | 0.1 |
| Phosphoramidothioates | 210.5 | 0.1 |
| Thiophosphates | 195.4 | 0.1 |
| Pheremones | 176.5 | 0.05 |
| Phosphates | 155.1 | 0.04 |
| Amides | 148.4 | 0.04 |
| Inorganic Coppers | 140.5 | 0.04 |
| Benzamides | 94.9 | 0.02 |
| Guanidines | 79.3 | 0.02 |
| Phthalic Acids | 72.0 | 0.02 |
| Azoles, Oxazoles, Thiazoles | 70.1 | 0.02 |
| Organochlorines | 63.5 | 0.02 |
| Anilides | 47.5 | 0.01 |
| Pyridines | 44.3 | 0.01 |
| Chlorotriazines | 33.8 | 0.01 |
| Indanediones | 22.1 | 0.01 |
| Organometallics | 8.6 | 0.0 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Triazines, Tetrazines | 2.7 | 0.0 |
| Inorganic Zincs | 2.7 | 0.0 |
| Oximes-Carbamates | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| Chromenones | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Dinitrobenzenes | 0.00004 | 0.0 |
| Total | 388537.0 | 100.0 |

3.3.4 Other Sectors

Pesticide sales in the Livestock sector consisted of primarily repellents or insecticides, used for direct application to livestock or as space controls or repellents in the buildings used for sheltering livestock. The top four products by sales (with sector sales percentages and specific uses) were butoxypropylene glycol (32% - repellent), malathion (22% - insecticide), sulphur (10% - insecticide used in combination with rotenone) and piperonyl butoxide (10% - synergist used with pyrethrins).

3.4 Geographic Distributions

3.4.1 Drainage Basin

3.4.1.1 Agricultural Usage

Sales of all agricultural products (excluding adjuvants) were broken down by drainage basin (Table 10 and Figure 4). The Oldman River basin had the highest proportion of agricultural pesticide sales, at almost 20%, followed by the Red Deer River basin, the Battle River and the North Saskatchewan River basin. The Peace River basin also had over 11% of total agricultural pesticide sales, while the remaining basins were all below 10%.

Table 10. Agricultural Pesticide Sales (excluding adjuvants) by River Basin

| River Basin | 2008 | | 2003 | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Kg ai | (%) | Kg ai | (%) |
| Oldman River | 2 068 309.6 | 19.9 | 1 615 182.5 | 21.4 |
| Red Deer River | 1 770 580.7 | 17.0 | 1 334 005.1 | 17.6 |
| Battle River | 1 544 739.9 | 14.8 | 1 108 136.4 | 14.6 |
| North Saskatchewan River | 1 393 229.6 | 13.4 | 1 137 851.8 | 15.0 |
| Peace River | 1 202 936.2 | 11.6 | 731 480.1 | 9.7 |
| South Saskatchewan River | 872 798.3 | 8.4 | 647 561.2 | 8.6 |
| Bow River | 825 266.5 | 7.9 | 536 221.4 | 7.1 |
| Athabasca River | 360 375.6 | 3.5 | 234 328.2 | 3.1 |
| Sounding Creek | 213 163.7 | 2.0 | 113 392.8 | 1.5 |
| Milk River | 79 640.0 | 0.8 | 34 858.4 | 0.5 |
| Beaver River | 77 237.5 | 0.7 | 64 767.2 | 0.9 |
| Non-specific basin | 1 368.5 | 0.0 | 4 069.1 | 0.05 |
| Total | 10 409 646.5 | 100 | 7 561 853.9 | 100 |

3.4.1.2 Domestic Pesticide Sales by River Basin

Sales of domestic products were also broken down by river basin (Table 11). In this category, sales by river are influenced by the two major population centres in Alberta and their metropolitan areas: Calgary and Edmonton. The North Saskatchewan and Bow River basins had the largest sales by basin, followed by the Battle and Red Deer River basins. All basins (except for the Sounding Creek, Milk River and Hay River basins) increased in sales volumes from 2003, with the largest proportional sales volume increase observed in the Battle River. Some of the increase could be attributed to better spatial resolution in the sales data provided, as the sales volumes not assigned to a river basin dropped by over 11 000 kg in 2008 even though overall sales went up.

Table 11. Total Domestic Pesticide Sales by River Basin

| River Basin | 2008 Kg ai | 2003 Kg ai |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| North Saskatchewan | 26 095.2 | 10 248.9 |
| Bow River | 20 276.6 | 10 652.4 |
| Battle River | 9 785.4 | 2 370.5 |
| Red Deer River | 7 208.1 | 3 710.2 |
| Oldman River | 5 106.9 | 2 638.9 |
| Athabasca River | 4 015.1 | 2 777.8 |
| Peace River | 3 532.3 | 2 244.5 |
| South Saskatchewan River | 2 816.8 | 1 602.0 |
| Beaver River | 912.1 | 368.9 |
| Sounding Creek | 88.8 | 157.3 |
| Milk River | 42.5 | 45.0 |
| Hay River | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| Non-specific basin | 9 651.3 | 21 894.9 |
| Total | 89 533.6 | 58 711.7 |

3.4.2 Pesticide Sales by Natural Region

Pesticide sales were also broken down by natural region to assess pesticide sales/usage in relation to the natural regions in Alberta, which represent areas of comparable soils, climate and vegetation (Table 12). This information is of interest in relation to cropping practices that are often comparable within these regions.

Pesticide sales were concentrated in three natural regions in Alberta (Table 12) (Boreal, Grassland and Parkland). The largest amount of pesticide sold, at over 32% of provincial sales,

was in the Central Parkland sub-region. The Dry Mixedgrass sub-region was next at 18.3 %, followed by the Mixedgrass sub-region at 17.1%, and the Dry Mixedwood sub-region at 13.3%. Overall, the Grassland and Parkland natural regions comprised the bulk of sales within the province.

Mapping of the sales by natural region was also conducted, with Figure 5 displaying the geographical locations of the natural regions and sub-regions.

Table 12. Total Pesticide Sales by Natural Region

| Natural Region | Sub Region | 2008 kg ai | 2008 % | 2003 kg ai |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Alberta (non-specific region) | | 217 799.0 | 1.7 | 213 905.0 |
| Boreal | Central Mixedwood | 21 549.7 | 0.2 | 31 486.3 |
| | Dry Mixedwood | 1 664 332.9 | 13.3 | 1 126 572.7 |
| | Lower Boreal Highlands | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Boreal Total | | 1 685 885.0 | 13.5 | 1 158 059.5 |
| Foothills | Lower Foothills | 5 652.2 | 0.04 | 10 557.4 |
| | Upper Foothills | 15.0 | 0.0 | 29.1 |
| Foothills Total | | 5 667.1 | 0.04 | 10 586.5 |
| Grassland | Dry Mixedgrass | 2 284 841.7 | 18.3 | 1 831 323.8 |
| | Foothills Fescue | 1 061 066.0 | 8.5 | 711 924.8 |
| | Mixedgrass | 2 128 080.6 | 17.1 | 1 414 122.2 |
| | Northern Fescue | 584 808.0 | 4.7 | 328 584.0 |
| Grassland Total | | 6 058 796.4 | 48.6 | 4 285 954.8 |
| Parkland | Central Parkland | 3 986 293.9 | 32.0 | 3 258 822.0 |
| | Foothills Parkland | 8 898.9 | 0.1 | 2 113.7 |
| | Peace River Parkland | 510 644.9 | 4.1 | 334 291.9 |
| Parkland Total | | 4 505 837.6 | 36.1 | 3 595 227.6 |
| Rocky Mountain | Montane | 2 110.7 | 0.02 | 754.3 |
| Total | | 12 476 095.8 | 100 | 9 264 487.7 |

3.4.2 Total Pesticide Sales by Land Use Framework Region

The Government of Alberta initiated a new program in 2006 to develop a provincial land use planning blueprint to better manage public and private lands and natural resources to achieve Alberta's long term goals (Land Use Secretariat 2008). The Land Use Framework is intended to balance economic, social and environmental interests competing to utilize the same land base. The provincial framework is broken down into seven regional planning areas, which are aligned by river basins at a broad scale, and by municipal boundaries at the fine scale.

Because the Land Use Framework (LUF) boundaries roughly align with river basins, there is some alignment in Table 13 with Table 10 (agricultural sales by basin) and Table 11 (domestic sales by basin). However, the northern basins (Peace and Athabasca) are broken into two LUF regions (Upper and Lower), while the Bow, Oldman and South Saskatchewan basins are combined into one LUF region (South Saskatchewan). The Battle River is incorporated into the North Saskatchewan region, while the Beaver River is encompassed into the Lower Athabasca region (Figure 6).

The consolidation of three river basins into the South Saskatchewan region results in this region having the largest volume of sales, at over 40% of the provincial total. The bisection of the two largest river basins in Alberta (Athabasca and Peace) into Upper and Lower regions limits the relative sales for these four regional planning areas.

Table 13. Total Pesticide Sales by Land Use Framework Region

| Land Use Framework Region | Kg ai | % |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Alberta | 217 799.0 | 1.8 |
| Lower Athabasca | 70 997.7 | 0.6 |
| Upper Athabasca | 434 667.3 | 3.5 |
| Lower Peace | 355 240.3 | 2.9 |
| Upper Peace | 1 049 653.6 | 8.4 |
| North Saskatchewan | 3 139 318.3 | 25.2 |
| Red Deer | 2 136 500.6 | 17.1 |
| South Saskatchewan | 5 071 919.0 | 40.6 |
| Total | 12 476 095.8 | 100 |

3.4.3 Pesticide Sales by Municipality

Agricultural pesticide sales were broken out by rural municipality to provide a detailed geo-administrative overview of sales, using Alberta rural municipal boundaries. The largest volume of sales (agricultural products excluding adjuvants) occurred in the County of Lethbridge and the Wheatland County (>500,000 kg ai), which are major supply and distribution centres for southern Alberta. Municipalities with greater than 300 000 kg ai of sales were the MD of Taber, Cypress, Vulcan, Vermilion River, Forty Mile, Camrose, Rocky View and Kneehill Counties. These are large municipalities with the highest proportion of total crop area in Alberta (AARD 2009). Data on primary crops grown in 2006 in the five municipalities with the highest use intensity (>1.5 kg/ha) was derived from the 2006 Census of Agriculture (AARD 2009)(Table 14). Acreages for major crop groups varied among municipality, however cereals (primarily wheat) dominated in

each municipality. Oilseeds (primarily canola) did not have relatively high acreage in comparison to wheat except in Camrose County. Potatoes and sugar beets accounted for most of the Other Field Crops grown in Taber and Lethbridge, while field peas and dry beans were extensively grown in the other municipalities. Vegetable production was predominately in the irrigated municipalities of Taber and Lethbridge, while Hay and Forage acreage was largest in Cypress County. Statistics Canada included more data on chemfallow acreage in 2006, so this data was included in the summary table, as chemfallow represents a significant usage of herbicide products.

The range of crop types in various municipalities influences the type of pesticides used, as well as the use intensity (rate and frequency of application). Potatoes and sugar beets use very different products than cereals and oilseeds, and pesticide use is often more intensive on these types of crops for disease suppression, weed control and insect control. This is reflected in the use intensities for Taber and Lethbridge, which are again the top two municipalities for use intensity. These municipalities may also serve as regional supply centres, so the use intensities for these two municipalities may be a slight overestimation.

Table 14. Breakdown by Municipality of 2006 Crop (ha), Agricultural Pesticide Sales (2008 kg ai), and Use Intensity (kg ai/ha)

| Crop Group | Alberta | Lethbridge | Taber | Cypress | Wheatland | Camrose |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Cereals (acres) | 4 788 061 | 130 824 | 100 999 | 100 999 | 204 355 | 113 919 |
| Mixed Grains (acres) | 150 950 | 1 536 | 641 | 2 261 | 811 | 3 802 |
| Oilseeds (Canola, flax, soy - acres) | 1 671 984 | 17 345 | 18 507 | 11 392 | 53 999 | 72 509 |
| Other Field crops (acres) | 520 330 | 21 991 | 50 982 | 12 268 | 8 159 | 10 808 |
| Vegetables (acres) | 5 339 | 448 | 2 836 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Hay & Forage (acres) | 2 426 493 | 31 016 | 18 896 | 48 098 | 33 249 | 30 852 |
| Summerfallow(chem.-fallow) (acres) | 658 862 | 15 575 | 17 222 | 42 048 | 24 543 | 2 242 |
| Total Crop & Chemfallow (ha) | 10 222 020 | 218 736 | 210 082 | 217 065 | 325 132 | 234 131 |
| Agric Sales (excl Adj) (kg) | 10 409 647 | 837 185 | 487 640 | 446 481 | 516 887 | 362 337 |
| Use Intensity (kg/ha) | 1.02 | 3.83 | 2.32 | 2.06 | 1.59 | 1.55 |

Total sales (all sectors and all products) for all of the municipalities in Alberta are summarized in Table 15. Sales by municipality data are biased slightly by the location and distribution of vendors. Some municipalities have extensive agricultural operations with a limited number of outlets, while other municipalities serve as regional supply outlets, and their sales may be slightly

over represented in the breakdown (e.g., Lethbridge). Sales data not allocated to a specific municipality was included in the "Alberta" total.

As in previous years, the large and predominantly agricultural municipalities had the highest sales, with Lethbridge, Wheatland, Taber, Cypress, and Vulcan Counties having the highest sales.

At the other end of the spectrum, pesticides sold in the National Parks were primarily domestic lawn and garden products. A graphical depiction of pesticide sales by municipality is given in Figure 7.

Table 15. Total Pesticide Sales by Municipality (2008)

| Municipality | Kg ai | Municipality | Kg ai | Municipality | Kg ai |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Lethbridge | 1 000 177.4 | Ponoka | 173 175.1 | Bonnyville | 67 722.9 |
| Wheatland | 576 455.2 | Westlock | 170 261.1 | Athabasca | 64 142.0 |
| Taber | 573 195.3 | Spirit River | 163 199.5 | Pincher Creek | 59 062.5 |
| Cypress | 525 765.1 | Paintearth | 142 829.4 | Big Lakes | 54 976.3 |
| Vulcan | 506 652.4 | Stettler | 142 129.1 | City of Calgary | 43 133.5 |
| Vermilion River | 475 171.6 | Leduc | 139 019.5 | Special Area 2 | 35 122.5 |
| Forty Mile | 474 253.5 | Lamont | 138 689.6 | City of Edmonton | 26 741.1 |
| Camrose | 414 750.3 | Northern Sunrise | 138 409.0 | Lac Ste. Anne | 25 888.9 |
| Kneehill | 384 403.1 | Lacombe | 137 560.6 | Thorhild | 21 432.3 |
| Rocky View | 369 716.9 | Cardston | 136 783.3 | Clear Hills | 19 775.2 |
| Flagstaff | 335 358.9 | Mountain View | 133 737.4 | Greenview | 11 257.1 |
| Grande Prairie | 303 074.9 | Strathcona | 132 515.6 | Brazeau | 9 600.9 |
| Minburn | 258 766.5 | Sturgeon | 132 461.2 | Lesser Slave River | 7 266.8 |
| Red Deer | 255 499.4 | Mackenzie | 116 367.3 | Yellowhead | 5 493.9 |
| Drumheller | 249 104.6 | Wetaskiwin | 111 578.7 | Clearwater | 3 816.6 |
| Newell | 226 747.2 | Barrhead | 104 770.9 | Saddle Hills | 1 972.6 |
| Wainwright | 219 899.3 | Northern Lights | 100 319.3 | Wood Buffalo | 1 857.3 |
| Alberta | 217 799.0 | Special Area 4 | 98 725.0 | Woodlands | 1 853.8 |
| Special Area 3 | 214 551.0 | Two Hills | 92 553.7 | Ranchland | 1 505.1 |
| Provost | 209 716.4 | Starland | 90 242.9 | Lac La Biche | 1 417.4 |
| Smoky River | 205 250.9 | Peace | 88 005.5 | Opportunity | 144.6 |
| Foothills | 200 168.5 | Parkland | 80 845.7 | Bighorn | 68.4 |
| Warner | 196 982.6 | Acadia | 79 420.5 | Jasper Nat. Park | 13.6 |
| Beaver | 186 403.8 | St. Paul | 75 922.0 | Banff Nat. Park | 13.1 |
| Fairview | 184 409.6 | Smoky Lake | 74 074.6 | | |
| Willow Creek | 181 238.9 | Birch Hills | 72 708.3 | | |
| | | | | Total | 12 476 095.8 |

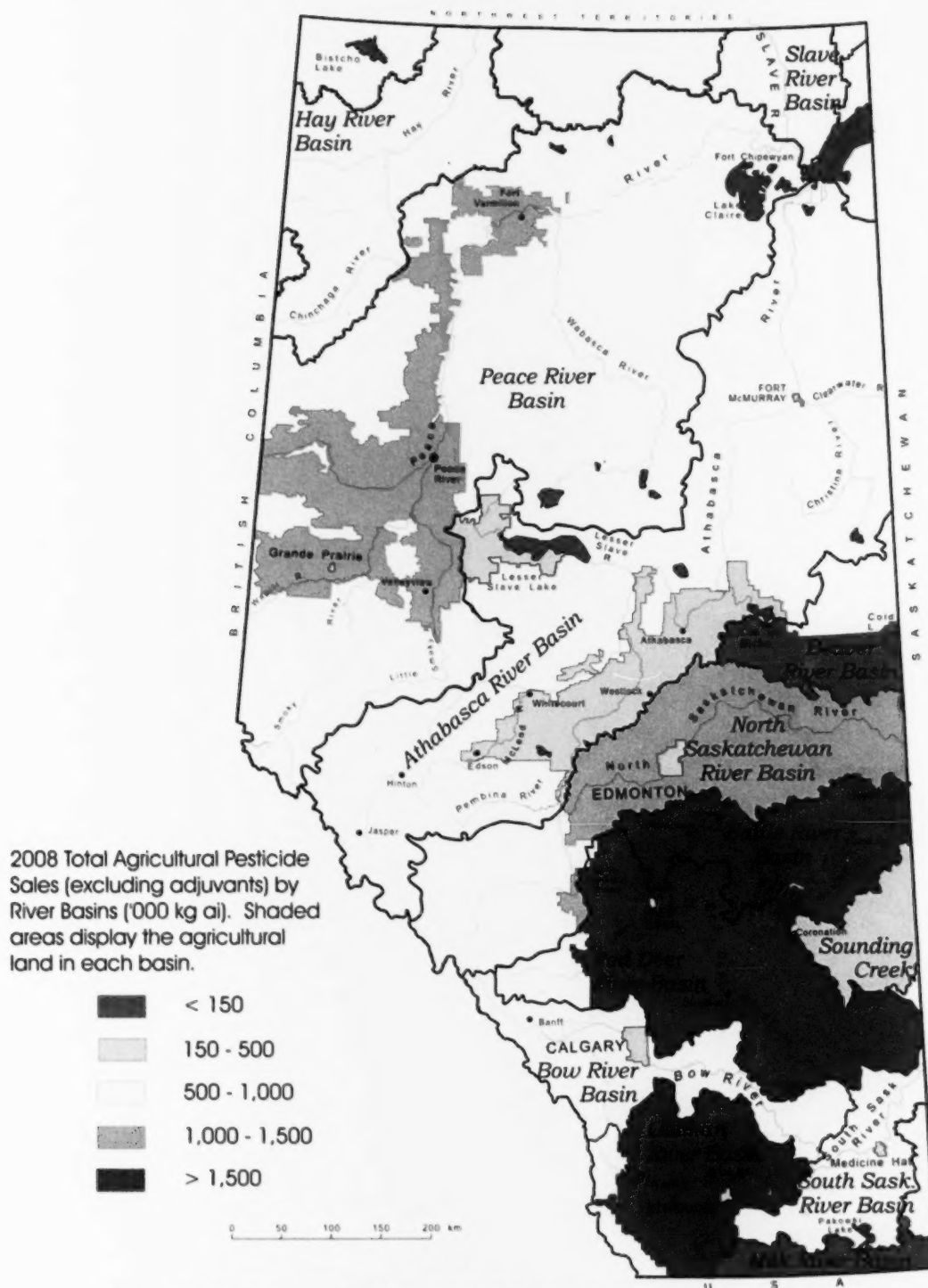


Figure 4. Total Agricultural Pesticide Sales (excluding adjuvants) By River Basin ('000 kg ai) - 2008

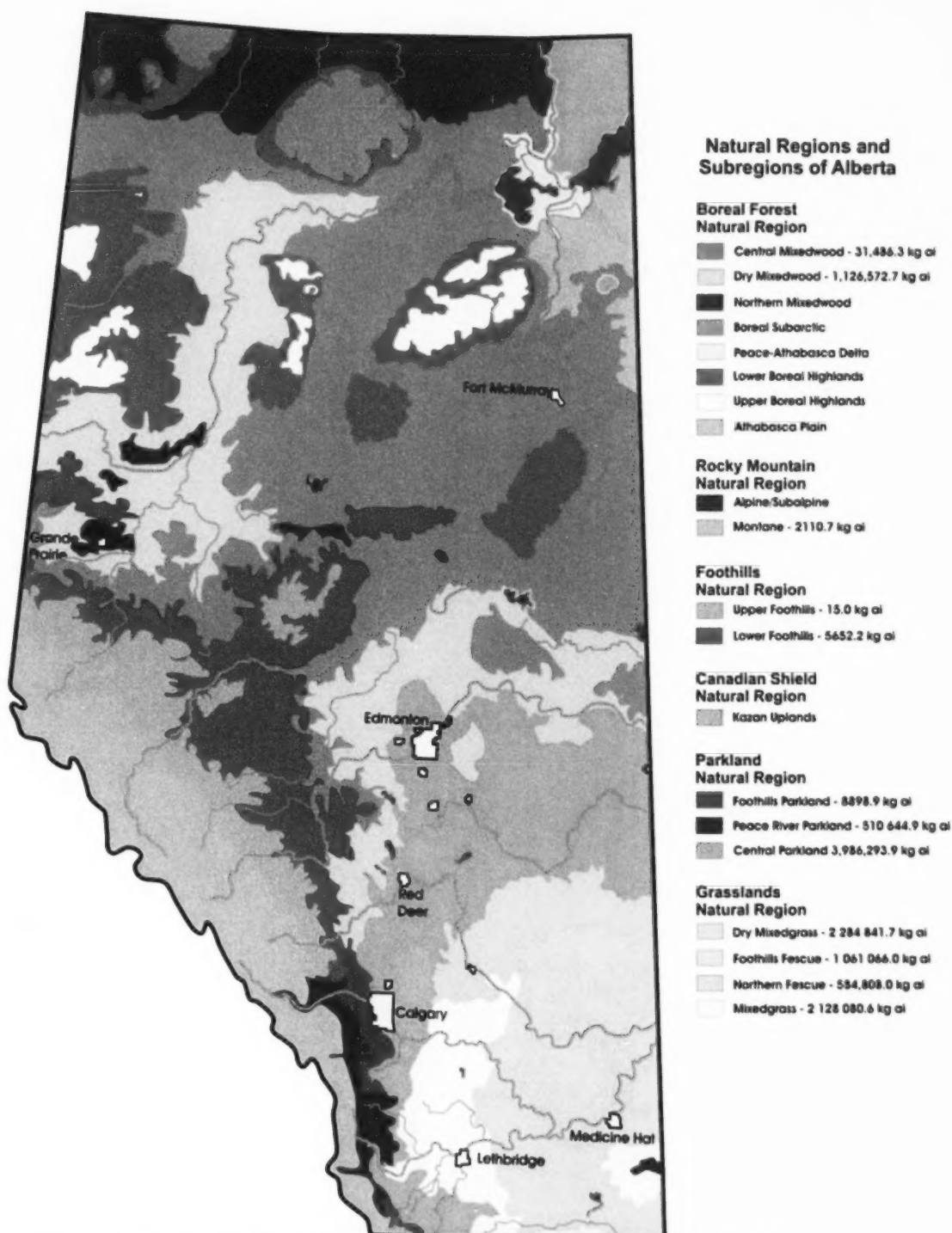


Figure 5. Total Pesticide Sales by Natural Regions and Subregions (kg ai) - 2008

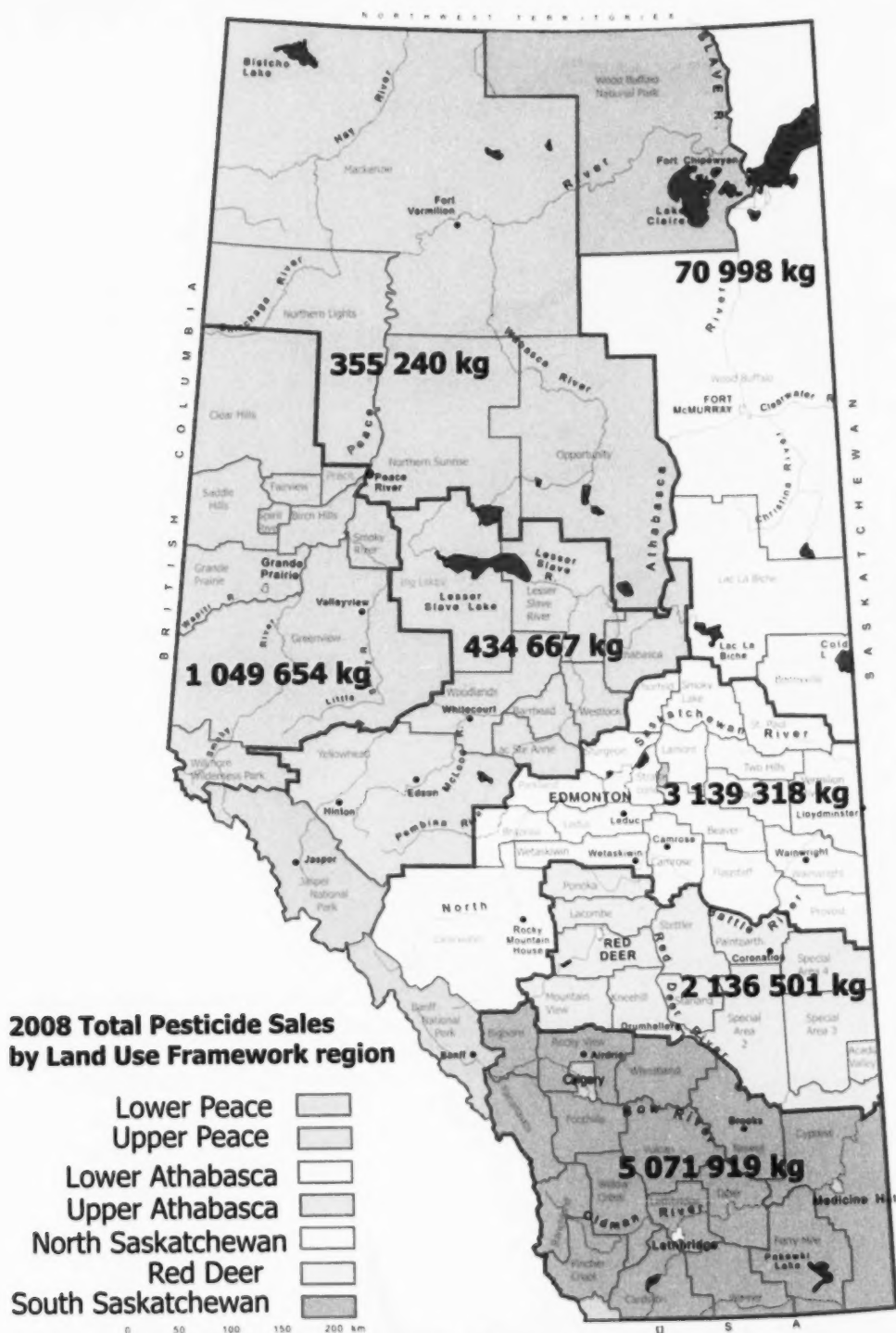


Figure 6. Total Pesticide Sales by Land Use Framework Region (kg ai) – 2008

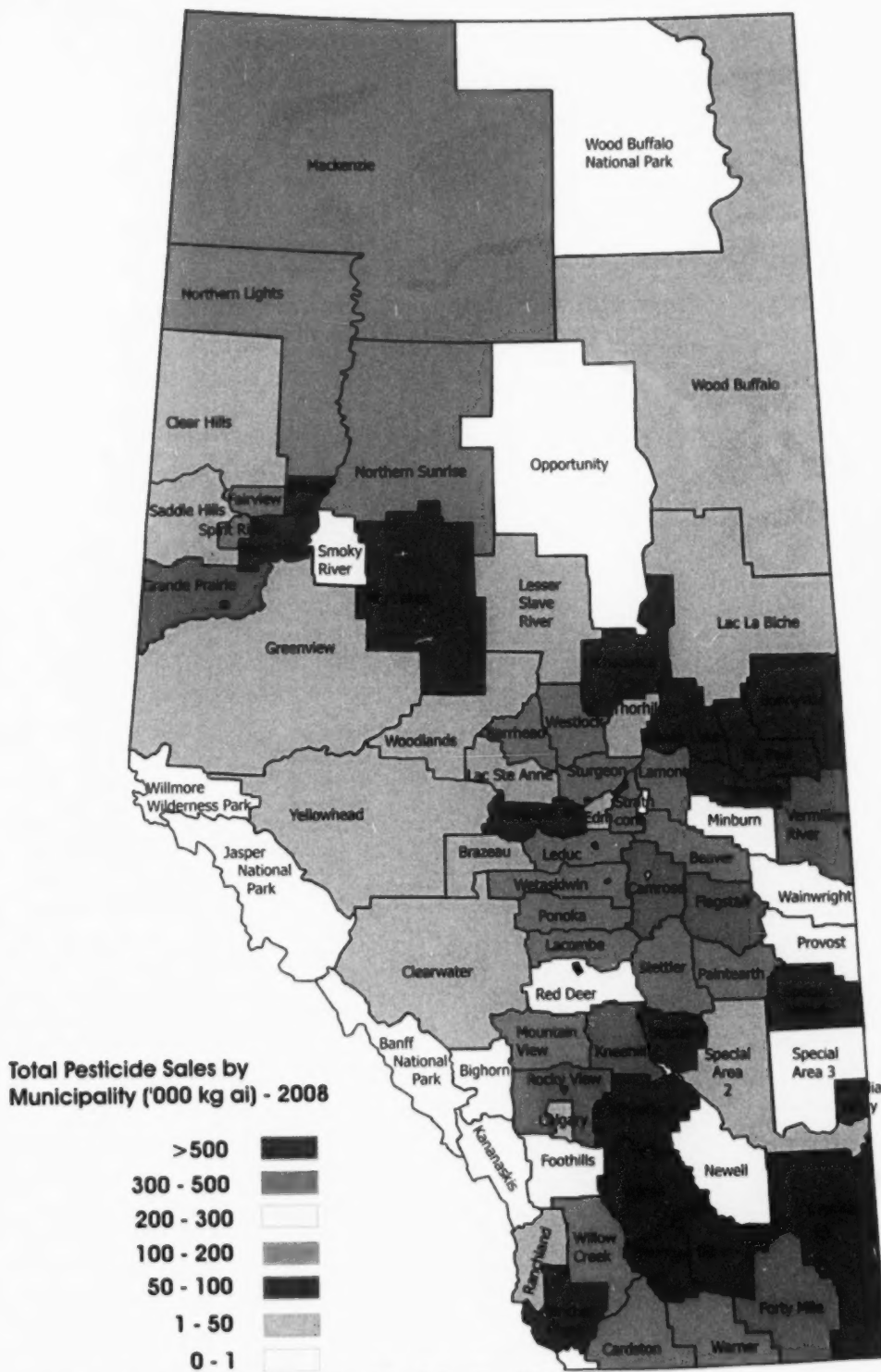


Figure 7. Total Pesticide Sales by Municipality ('000 kg ai) - 2008

4.0 DISCUSSION

4.1 Use Intensity-Alberta

The first pesticide sales survey was conducted in Alberta for the 1988 to 1993 period for agricultural products only. It was followed by a comprehensive multi-sector survey in 1998 and again in 2003. The 1988 to 1993 sales data were based upon data obtained from the major line companies operating in Alberta at the time (e.g., grain handling companies). It did not include the sales data from independent dealers, which was estimated to make up approximately half of the market at the time. In order to make the 1988 and 1993 data consistent with more recent reporting, the sales totals obtained for those two years were doubled. The 1998, 2003 and 2008 surveys include data from the line companies and independent dealers, and are more comprehensive.

Total agricultural sales for those years were determined, and correlated to cropland information obtained from the Census of Agriculture, also carried out every 5 years (Pekalski 1995, AAFRD 2002; AARD 2009) (Table 16). The timing of the Census of Agriculture (years ending in 1 and 6) and the pesticide sales survey (years ending in 3 and 8) do not match, but the closest time periods are used for comparing and calculating overall agricultural pesticide use intensity for Alberta.

Table 16. Pesticide use comparisons 1988-2008 (excluding adjuvants)

| | 1988 | 1993 | 1998 | 2003 | 2008 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Ag Pesticide Sales (kg ai) | 6 956 950* | 7 491 440* | 7 588 662 | 7 561 854 | 10 409 646.5 |
| Cropland area (ha)(census survey year in brackets) | 9 162 850 (1986) | 9 292 374 (1991) | 9,546,886 (1996) | 9 728 527 (2001) | 10 222 234 (2006) |
| Pesticide use intensity (kg/ha) | 0.76 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 1.02 |

*Reported sales in 1988 and 1993 were adjusted to provide an estimated total that could be compared to other years.

Overall agricultural pesticide use intensity was relatively consistent in Alberta between 1988 and 2003, fluctuating around 0.8 kg/ha. By 2008 however, overall pesticide use intensity increased to over 1 kg/ha, an increase of over 28% from 2003, mainly a result of increased sales of glyphosate products (Table 4).

Cropland acreage used for the use intensity calculation also increased in 2008, mainly as result of including 660,000 ha of chemfallow in the total. The Statistics Canada agricultural census was

changed between 2001 and 2006 to distinguish summerfallow practices between tillage and chemfallow, or a combination of both. The chemfallow and combined tillage/chemfallow acreages were summed to arrive at the additional acreage used in 2008. This acreage was included to reflect the increased use of glyphosate as a tool for controlling weeds on fallow land.

More detailed breakdown of pesticide sales by municipality (Figure 7) and calculated use intensity (Table 14) shows that high sales areas correspond to high use areas because of cropping practices in the area. For example, higher regional pesticide use intensity occurs in municipalities where irrigation farming is important, and where crop production and crop inputs for crops such as potatoes, sugar beets, and corn are higher than most dryland agricultural areas of the province. These municipalities are also characterized by proportionally large areas of productive farmland.

4.2 Pesticide Use – Other Regions

The most recent comprehensive report on pesticide sales in Canada was compiled by Environment Canada in 2005, based on 2001-2003 sales for most provinces (Brimble et al. 2005). That information was summarized in the 2003 Alberta sales report (Byrtus 2007).

Quebec

More recent information on 2007 pesticide sales in Quebec was recently released (Gorse and Dion 2010). Quebec pesticide sales in that year amounted to 3.9 million kg of active ingredient, and the sales have been fairly consistent since reporting started in 1992 (fluctuating in the range between 3.5 and 4.1 million kg). Alberta's total pesticide sales in 2008 was 12.5 million kg of active ingredient, approximately three times that of Quebec's.

The distribution in type of use is markedly different between the two provinces (Table 17). Herbicide sales in Quebec made up only 51.1% of total sales, while Alberta's herbicide sales made up over 82%. In Alberta, sales of adjuvants associated with the high proportion of herbicide sales were also proportionately high compared to Quebec. On the other hand, sales of fungicides and insecticides were both proportionately and numerically higher in Quebec than Alberta, reflecting different pest pressures in that region of the country.

Table 17. Total Pesticide Sales by Type of Use for Alberta and Quebec

| Type of Use | Alberta | | Quebec | |
|---|-------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | 2008 Kg ai | 2008 (%) | 2007 kg ai | 2007 % |
| Herbicides | 10 253 854 | 82.2 | 1 993 480 | 51.1 |
| Fungicides | 388 560 | 3.1 | 860 417 | 22.1 |
| Insecticides, Acaracides, Repellents | 236 169 | 1.9 | 629 946 | 16.2 |
| Adjuvants and Surfactants | 1 580 104 | 12.7 | 128 430 | 3.3 |
| Vertebrate Control Products and Vertebrate Repellents | 12 458 | 0.1 | 8 871 | 0.2 |
| Biocides | 275 | 0.00 | 204 321 | 5.2 |
| Soil Sterilants | 392 | 0.00 | 59 755 | 1.5 |
| Plant Growth Regulators | 3449 | 0.03 | 14 569 | 0.4 |
| Other | 834 | 0.01 | 155 | 0.0 |
| Total | 12 476 096 | 100 | 3 899 944 | 100 |

Quebec uses chemical groups to report on pesticide sales instead of individual active ingredients. Their top five groups are the Phosphonic/Phosphinic acids (26.3%), Biscarbamates (14.3%), Chlorotriazines (5.9%), Phenoxy acids (5.5%), and Dithiocarbamates (4.4%). In Alberta, the top five chemical groups in sales are the Phosphonic/Phosphinic Acids (53.2%), Phenoxy acids (17.1%), Fatty Acids and Surfactants (7.4%), Hydrocarbons (5.3%) and Benzonitriles (2.9%) (Appendix 2). This comparison illustrates that the makeup of products sold in Quebec and Alberta is dominated by the Phosphonic/Phosphinic acids (primarily glyphosate). Phenoxy acids (mainly 2,4-D & MCPA) are also heavily used in both provinces. However, other than these two groups, the remaining high volume chemical groups were considerably different. Alberta's other major groups are dominated by adjuvants and surfactants, while Quebec's are dominated by fungicides (Biscarbamates) and the Chlorotriazines (e.g., atrazine), reflecting the different crops and pest pressures.

U.S.A.

Data from the U.S. for 2007 on total pesticide active ingredient usage (Grube et. al 2011) showed that herbicides made up only 47% of the U.S. pesticide market, with insecticides at 8%, fungicides at 6%, and Other products making up the remaining 39%. This report also looked at the world pesticide market breakdown for 2007, which showed herbicides making up only 40%, insecticides at 17%, fungicides at 10%, and Other products making up the remaining 33%. From this information, it is apparent that Alberta's predominately herbicide based usage is a reflection of the relatively low insect and disease pressures that Alberta experiences compared to other regions of the world.

The U.S report also provided a breakdown of pesticide use by sector. In 2007, Agriculture made up 80% of total pesticide use, Commercial and Industrial made up 12 %, and Home and Garden made up 8% of total use. Alberta's usage (Table 3) is weighted more towards the Agricultural sector (96.7%), with limited usage in the Commercial/Industrial sector, and a very small proportion (<1%) in the Domestic (Home and Garden) sector. The American data reflects a broader usage in their Commercial/Industrial sector, and their relatively higher Home and Garden usage is reflective of the large population base and a broader range of pest organisms. To put the American data in context, the total pesticide active ingredient used there in 2007 was a reported 857 million pounds (389 million kg) of active ingredient, compared to just over 12 million kg ai for Alberta.

4.3 Cropping Practices

Seeding of herbicide tolerant canola in Alberta has influenced pesticide use and pesticide use changes over the past 15 years. Prior to herbicide tolerant canola coming onto the market, a wide spectrum of herbicides was required to control various broadleaf and grassy weeds in canola. Herbicide tolerant canola allowed full spectrum weed control with a single product (primarily glyphosate, although glufosinate and the imidazolinones such as imazethapyr, imazamox, and imazapyr have found niches). The Canola Council of Canada has compiled data from 1995 to 2010 to compare the Canadian cropping information on canola varieties from a number of sources (Canola Council 2010). It is assumed to be representative of Alberta cropping trends. The start date of 1995 reflects the period before herbicide tolerant varieties came onto the market, and the subsequent shifts towards Roundup Ready (glyphosate tolerant - transgenic), Liberty (glufosinate tolerant - transgenic) and Clearfield (imidazolinone tolerant - not transgenic) up to and including 2010.

In 1995 conventional canola accounted for 100% of total seeded canola acres (Figure 8) in Canada. By 1998 it accounted for only 49%, whereas by 2003 it accounted for only 12% of seeded acres. The Clearfield varieties started coming onto the market in 1996, peaking in 2000 at 25% and dropping to 13% by 2008. Glyphosate and glufosinate tolerant varieties also came onto the market in 1996, and both types have increased in use over the years. By 2008, conventional varieties of canola had virtually dropped out of the marketplace (1%), while glyphosate tolerant varieties made up 45% of the acreage seed, and glufosinate tolerant varieties made up 41%. Total canola acreage harvested in Alberta fluctuated from year to year between 1996 and 2008, from

1.7 million acres to almost 5.2 million acres (Table 18)(Alberta Canola Producers Commission 2003 and 2009).

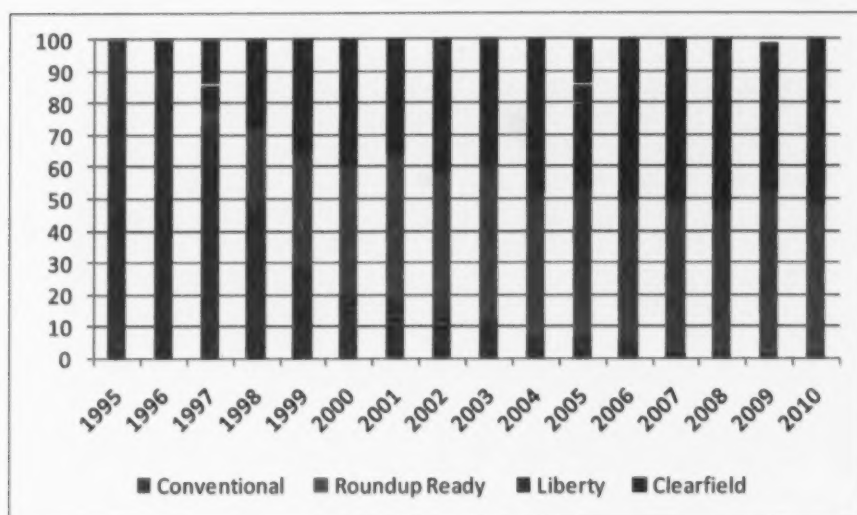


Figure 8. Canadian Canola Varieties – Percentage of Seeded Acres (1995-2010)

Table 18. Canola total acres harvested ('000's)

| | Acres harvested ('000 acres) |
|------|----------------------------------|
| 1996 | 3 000 |
| 1997 | 3 950 |
| 1998 | 4 300 |
| 1999 | 4 520 |
| 2000 | 3 800 |
| 2001 | 2 850 |
| 2002 | 1 700 |
| 2003 | 3 300 |
| 2004 | 3 800 |
| 2005 | 4 250 |
| 2006 | 4 480 |
| 2007 | 4 460 |
| 2008 | 5 170 |

Agricultural pesticide sales data reflect the changes in products used on herbicide tolerant canola (Figure 9). Pre-emergent herbicides used primarily on conventional canola, but also on other crops (i.e., triallate, ethalfluralin and trifluralin) have dropped in sales volume over the past 20 years, related in large part to the shift in herbicide tolerant canola varieties being seeded. Triallate dropped from 693 178 kg ai in 1998 to 101 072 kg ai by 2008, with ethalfluralin and

trifluralin showing similar reductions. On the other hand, glyphosate increased significantly each reporting period, going from 2.7 million kg ai in 1998 to 6.1 million kg ai by 2008 (Appendix 2).

While not all of the glyphosate sales can be directly attributed to changes in canola cropping practices, the shift to glyphosate tolerant canola has had a major influence on glyphosate usage. In addition to glyphosate tolerant canola influencing glyphosate sales, producers also adopted zero-tillage practices throughout the 1990's and 2000's, using glyphosate for pre-seeding weed control instead of tillage. Additionally, some of the increase in glyphosate use can be attributed to other changes in farming practices such as the decline in tillage in favour of 'chemfallow', and the use of glyphosate for in-crop weed control prior to harvest.

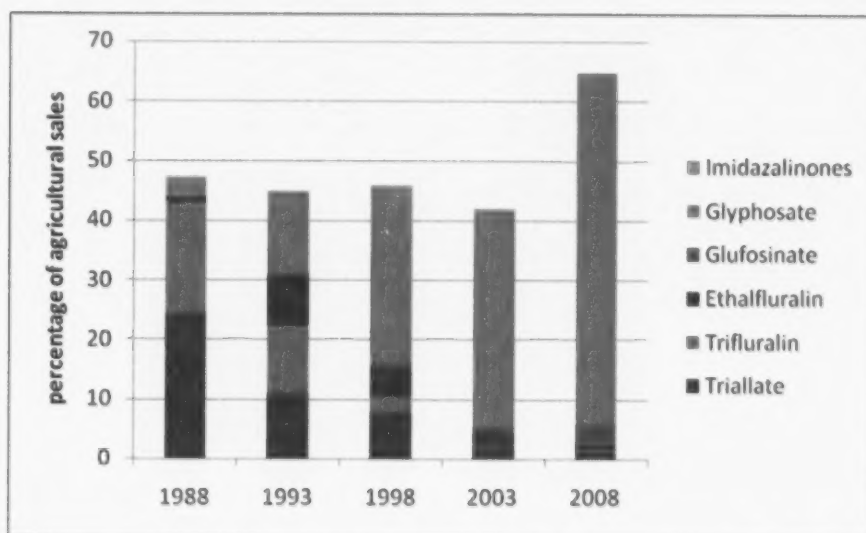


Figure 9. Selected Canola Herbicide Sales (1988-2008)

4.4 Agricultural Insecticides

Agricultural insecticide use fluctuates considerably from year to year. Insect outbreaks characterized 1998 (Lygus bug) and 2003 (grasshopper) insecticide sales. Insect pest pressures were considerably less in 2008.

In 2008, insecticides accounted for only 1.6% of all agricultural use, and chlorpyrifos made up 44% of that volume. Chlorpyrifos and carbaryl were the two insecticides with the largest sales in 2003. However, chlorpyrifos sales dropped from 197 765 kg ai in 2003 to 82 729 kg ai in 2008. Carbaryl sales dropped from 104 430 kg ai in 2003 to 9787 kg ai in 2008.

In 1998, high sales volumes of chlorpyrifos (217 397 kg ai) were also reported because of an outbreak of Lygus bug which required spraying of 1.4 M acres for this pest species (Byrtus 2000).

4.5 Spatial Data

The pesticide sales data was sorted in a number of ways to provide some spatial perspective. The spatial sorts were done by municipality, by natural region, by Land Use Framework region, and by drainage basin. The municipality level was the highest level of resolution attempted, with over 60 polygons involved. Problems in interpreting data at this scale are that vendors are not evenly distributed amongst municipalities, with some major distribution centres (e.g., Lethbridge, Medicine Hat) influencing some of the spatial interpretation of the data.

At the river basin scale, there are fewer polygons involved, resulting in slightly better confidence in the spatial assessment. For water quality monitoring purposes, the breakdown of pesticide sales by river basin is a useful tool in determining monitoring priorities. A detailed breakdown on pesticide sales by active ingredient and river basin is outlined in Appendix 4

Changes in pesticide sales were consistent over most of the geographical areas between 2003 and 2008, with most comparable areas going up in sales. The Land Use Framework regions are a new regional context to assess pesticide sales, and with 82% of total pesticide sales in three of the seven regions (North Saskatchewan, Red Deer, and South Saskatchewan), this reflects on the large amount of agricultural inputs used in this part of the province.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The overview of 2008 pesticide sales data provides a general background for assessing pesticide management programs and pesticide monitoring programs. Product breakdowns and regional distributions are comparable to results observed in 2003, although increasing utilization of the active ingredient glyphosate was again observed, similar to the observation made in 2003.

Key results of the 2008 survey are:

- Total sales volume was almost **12.5** million kg of active ingredient.
- Herbicides and plant growth regulators made up **82.2%** of the total volume sold.
- Of the chemical groups, the Phosphonic/Phosphinic Acid group had the highest sales, comprising **53.2%** of total pesticide sales.
- From this chemical group, glyphosate sales accounted for **6.2** million kg ai, 50% of total sales and an 84% increase over 2003.
- The Agriculture sector accounted for **96.5%** of all pesticides sold in Alberta, with 82% of that being herbicides, and 3% being fungicides.
- The Commercial/Industrial sector accounted for **3.1%** of all pesticides sold in Alberta, with herbicides making up 90% and fungicides 5%.
- The Domestic sector accounted for **0.7%** of total pesticide sales, with herbicides making up 68% and insecticides 27.5%.
- Spatially, the Oldman, Red Deer, North Saskatchewan, Battle and Peace River basins each had over **1** million kg ai of pesticide sales.
- The South Saskatchewan River Land Use Framework region had the highest proportion of pesticide sales at over **40%**. The Lower Athabasca region had the lowest proportion of sales at **0.6%** of pesticide sales.
- The Central Parkland natural region had the largest volume of sales by natural region, at just under **4** million kg ai.
- Average agricultural pesticide use intensity for Alberta was estimated at **1.02** kg ai/ha.

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Appendix 1. Chemical Groups and Active Ingredients - 2008

| CHEMICAL GROUP | ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | TYPE OF USE |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Acylureas | BENTAZON | Herbicide |
| | BROMACIL | Herbicide |
| | DIFLUBENZURON | Insecticide |
| | HEXAZINONE | Herbicide |
| | IPRODIONE | Fungicide |
| | TERBACIL | Herbicide |
| Alcohols | BUTOXYPOLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL | Insecticide |
| | CHOLECALCIFEROL | Vertebrate |
| | P-MENTHANE-3, 8-DIOL | Insecticide |
| | SILOXYLATED POLYETHER | Adjuvant |
| Aldehydes | FORMALDEHYDE | Fungicide |
| | METALDEHYDE | Insecticide |
| Amides | CAPSAICIN (OLEORESIN CAPSICUM) | Vertebrate |
| | DAMINOZIDE | Plant Growth Regulator |
| | NAPROPAMIDE | Herbicide |
| | PIPERINE | Vertebrate |
| Ammoniums, Quaternary | CHLORMEQUAT | Plant Growth Regulator |
| | DENATONIUM BENZOATE | Vertebrate |
| | DIDECYL DIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE | Disinfectant |
| | DIFENZOQUAT | Herbicide |
| | DIQUAT | Herbicide |
| | N-ALKYL DIMETHYL BENZYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE | Disinfectant |
| | PARAQUAT | Herbicide |
| | | |
| Anilides | BOSCALID | Fungicide |
| | FENHEXAMID | Fungicide |
| | METALAXYL | Fungicide |
| | METALAXYL-M | Fungicide |
| | PROPANIL | Herbicide |
| | S-METOLACHLOR | Herbicide |
| Aryloxyphenoxyl Acids | CLODINAFOP-PROPARGYL | Herbicide |
| | DICLOFOP-METHYL | Herbicide |
| | FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL (ISOMER) | Herbicide |
| | FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL | Herbicide |
| | QUIZALOFOP P-ETHYL | Herbicide |
| | QUIZALOFOP-ETHYL | Herbicide |
| Azoles, Oxazoles, Thiazoles | ETRIDIAZOLE | Fungicide |
| | FLUDIOXONIL | Fungicide |
| | PINOXADEN | Herbicide |
| | PYRASULFOTOLE | Herbicide |
| | SPIROTETRAMAT | Insecticide |
| | STRYCHNINE | Vertebrate |
| | THIABENDAZOLE | Fungicide |

| CHEMICAL GROUP | ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | TYPE OF USE |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Benzamides | DEET | Insecticide |
| | ISOXABEN | Herbicide |
| | PROPYZAMIDE | Herbicide |
| | TEBUFENOZIDE | Insecticide |
| Benzoic Acid & Derivatives | DICAMBA | Herbicide |
| | OXINE BENZOATE | Fungicide |
| | QUINCLORAC | Herbicide |
| Benzonitriles | BROMOXYNIL | Herbicide |
| | CHLOROTHALONIL | Fungicide |
| | DICLOBENIL | Herbicide |
| Biscarbamates | DESMEDIPHAM | Herbicide |
| | FERBAM | Fungicide |
| | MANCOZEB | Fungicide |
| | MANEB | Fungicide |
| | METIRAM | Fungicide |
| | PHENMEDIPHAM | Herbicide |
| | THIOPHANATE-METHYL | Fungicide |
| | THIRAM | Fungicide |
| | ZINEB | Fungicide |
| Carbamates | BENDIOCARB | Insecticide |
| | BIFENAZATE | Insecticide |
| | CARBARYL | Insecticide |
| | CARBOFURAN | Insecticide |
| | CHLORPROPHAM | Herbicide |
| | OXADIAZON | Herbicide |
| | PROPAMOCARB HYDROCHLORIDE | Fungicide |
| | PROPOXUR | Insecticide |
| | VINCLOZOLIN | Fungicide |
| Chlorotriazines | ATRAZINE | Herbicide |
| | PYMETROZINE | Insecticide |
| | SIMAZINE | Herbicide |
| Chromenones | BRODIFACOU | Vertebrate |
| | BROMADIOLONE | Vertebrate |
| | DIFETHIALONE | Vertebrate |
| | ROTENONE | Insecticide |
| | WARFARIN | Vertebrate |
| Cyclohexanedione oximes | CLETHODIM | Herbicide |
| | SETHOXYDIM | Herbicide |
| | TEPRALOXYDIM | Herbicide |
| | TRALKOXYDIM | Herbicide |
| Diazines | ANCYMIDOL | Plant Growth Regulator |
| | MALEIC HYDRAZIDE | Plant Growth Regulator |
| | PYRAZON | Herbicide |
| | PYRIDABEN | Insecticide |
| | SULFAQUINOXALINE | Vertebrate |

| CHEMICAL GROUP | ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | TYPE OF USE |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------|
| Dinitrobenzenes | BROMETHALIN | Vertebrate |
| | ETHALFLURALIN | Herbicide |
| | PENDIMETHALIN | Herbicide |
| | TRIFLURALIN | Herbicide |
| Dithiocarbamates | DAZOMET | Soil |
| Dithiophosphates | AZINPHOS-METHYL | Insecticide |
| | DIMETHOATE | Insecticide |
| | MALATHION | Insecticide |
| | PHORATE | Insecticide |
| | PHOSALONE | Insecticide |
| | PHOSMET | Insecticide |
| | TERBUFOS | Insecticide |
| Fatty Acids & Surfactants | FATTY ACID | Herbicide |
| | METHYLATED CANOLA OIL | Adjuvant |
| | NONYLPHENOXYPOLYETHOXYETHANOL | Adjuvant |
| | OCTYLPHENOXYPOLYETHOXYETHANOL | Adjuvant |
| | PARAFFIN BASE MINERAL OIL (ADJUVANT) | Adjuvant |
| | PARAFFIN BASE PETROLEUM OIL | Adjuvant |
| | POLYOXYALKYLATED ALKYL PHOSPHATE ESTER | Adjuvant |
| | POTASSIUM SALTS OF FATTY ACIDS | Insecticide |
| | SAFER'S INSECTICIDAL SOAP | Insecticide |
| | SOAP (INSECTICIDAL) | Insecticide |
| | SOAP (HERBICIDAL) | Herbicide |
| | SURFACTANT BLEND | Adjuvant |
| | SURFACTANT MIXTURE | Adjuvant |
| Guanidines | CLOTHIANIDIN | Insecticide |
| | CYPRODINIL | Fungicide |
| | HYDRAMETHYLNON | Insecticide |
| | IMIDACLOPRID | Insecticide |
| | THIAMETHOXAM | Insecticide |
| Halogenated Organic Acids | AMINOPYRALID | Herbicide |
| | CLOPYRALID | Herbicide |
| | PICLORAM | Herbicide |
| Hydrocarbons | ASPHALT SOLIDS | Fungicide |
| | NAPHTHALENE | Insecticide |
| | PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON BLEND | Adjuvant |
| Imidazolinones | FENAMIDONE | Fungicide |
| | IMAZAMETHABENZ | Herbicide |
| | IMAZAMOX | Herbicide |
| | IMAZETHAPYR | Herbicide |
| | IMAZAPYR | Herbicide |
| Indanediones | CHLOROPHACINONE | Vertebrate |
| | DIPHACINONE | Vertebrate |
| Inorganic Coppers | COPPER (CUPRIC) HYDROXIDE | Fungicide |
| | COPPER NAPHTHENATE | Wood |

| CHEMICAL GROUP | ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | TYPE OF USE |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------|
| | COPPER OXYCHLORIDE | Fungicide |
| | COPPER SULPHATE | Fungicide |
| | COPPER SULPHATE TRIBASIC | Fungicide |
| Inorganic Zincs | ZINC NAPHTHENATE | Wood |
| | ZINC PHOSPHIDE | Vertebrate |
| Inorganics, Other | ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE | Insecticide |
| | AMMONIA | Vertebrate |
| | BORACIC ACID | Insecticide |
| | BORAX | Insecticide |
| | FERRIC PHOSPHATE | Insecticide |
| | FERROUS SULFATE | Herbicide |
| | FOSETYL-AL | Fungicide |
| | LIME SULPHUR | Fungicide |
| | POTASSIUM MONOPERSULPHATE | Disinfectant |
| | SILICA AEROGEL | Insecticide |
| | SILICON DIOXIDE FRESH WATER FOSSILS | Insecticide |
| | SILICON DIOXIDE SALT WATER FOSSILS | Insecticide |
| | SULPHUR (FUNGICIDE) | Fungicide |
| | SULPHUR (INSECTICIDE) | Insecticide |
| | SULPHUR (VERTEBRATE CONTROL) | Vertebrate |
| Methoxyacrylates | AZOXYSTROBIN | Fungicide |
| | PYRACLOSTROBIN | Fungicide |
| | TRIFLOXYSTROBIN | Fungicide |
| Microbials | <i>BACILLUS SPHAERICUS</i> | Insecticide |
| | <i>BACILLUS SUBTILIS</i> | Insecticide |
| | <i>BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS SSP KURSTAKI</i> | Insecticide |
| | <i>BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS, SEROTYPE H-14</i> | Insecticide |
| | <i>GLIOCLADIUM CATENULATUM</i> | Fungicide |
| | <i>STREPTOMYCES GRISEOVIRIDIS</i> | Fungicide |
| | <i>STREPTOMYCES LYDICUS</i> | Fungicide |
| Miscellaneous (Non-Classified) | 1-OCTEN-3-OL | Insecticide |
| | ACROLEIN | Herbicide |
| | BISPYRIBAC | Herbicide |
| | BRONOPOL | Preservative |
| | CORN GLUTEN MEAL | Herbicide |
| | DRIED BLOOD | Vertebrate |
| | ETHOFUMESATE | Herbicide |
| | METHYL NONYL KETONE | Vertebrate |
| | NATURAL GUM RESINS | Insecticide |
| | PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE | Insecticide |
| | PUTRESCENT WHOLE EGG SOLIDS | Vertebrate |
| | SODIUM ALPHA-OLEFIN SULFONATE | Adjuvant |
| | WATER SOLUBLE DYES | Herbicide |
| | | |
| Morpholines & Oxathiines | CARBATHIIN | Fungicide |
| | DIMETHOMORPH | Fungicide |
| | DODEMORPH-ACETATE | Fungicide |

| CHEMICAL GROUP | ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | TYPE OF USE |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | OXYCARBOXIN | Fungicide |
| Nitrobenzenes | MESOTRIONE | Fungicide |
| | OXYFLUORFEN | Herbicide |
| | QUINTOZENE | Fungicide |
| | ARTIFICIAL ESSENTIAL OIL BLEND | Insecticide |
| Oils, Mineral and Vegetable | MINERAL OIL (INSECTICIDAL OR ADJUVANT) | Insecticide |
| | OIL OF BLACK PEPPER | Vertebrate |
| | | |
| Organic Acids | ABAMECTIN | Insecticide |
| | ACEQUINOCYL | Insecticide |
| | ACETIC ACID | Herbicide |
| | FERRIC SODIUM EDTA | Insecticide |
| | | |
| | GIBBERELIC ACID | Plant Growth Regulator |
| | SPINETORAM | Insecticide |
| | SPINOSAD FACTOR A PLUS | Insecticide |
| | SPIROMESIFEN | Insecticide |
| | | |
| | TRINEXAPAC-ETHYL | Plant Growth Regulator |
| Organochlorines | DICOFOL | Insecticide |
| | ENDOSULFAN | Insecticide |
| | PARADICHLOROBENZENE | Insecticide |
| Organohalogens | METHYL BROMIDE | Insecticide |
| Organometallics | FENBUTATIN OXIDE | Insecticide |
| Oximes-Carbamates | METHOMYL | Insecticide |
| | OXAMYL | Insecticide |
| Phenoxy Acids | 2,4-D | Herbicide |
| | 2,4-DB | Herbicide |
| | | |
| | 4-CPA | Plant Growth Regulator |
| | DICHLORPROP (2,4-DP) | Herbicide |
| | MCPA | Herbicide |
| | MCPB | Herbicide |
| | MECOPROP (D-ISOMER) | Herbicide |
| | MECOPROP-P | Herbicide |
| | TRICLOPYR | Herbicide |
| Pheromones | GERMAN COCKROACH EXTRACT | Insecticide |
| | KINOPRENE | Insecticide |
| | METHOPRENE | Insecticide |
| | Z-9-TRICOSENE | Insecticide |
| Phosphates | DICHLORVOS | Insecticide |
| | NALED | Insecticide |
| Phosphonic Acids, Phosphinic Acids | | Plant Growth Regulator |
| | ETHEPHON | |
| | GLUFOSINATE AMMONIUM | Herbicide |
| Phosphoramidothioates | GLYPHOSATE | Herbicide |
| | ACEPHATE | Insecticide |
| | METHAMIDOPHOS | Insecticide |

| CHEMICAL GROUP | ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | TYPE OF USE |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Phthalic Acids | PROPETAMPHOS | Insecticide |
| | CAPTAN | Fungicide |
| | FOLPET | Fungicide |
| | N-OCTYL BICYCLOHEPTENE DICARBOXIMIDE | Insecticide |
| | PROTHIOCONAZOLE | Fungicide |
| Pyrethroids, Pyrethrins | CYFLUTHRIN | Insecticide |
| | CYHALOTHRIN-LAMBDA | Insecticide |
| | CYPERMETHRIN | Insecticide |
| | D-CIS ALLETHRIN | Insecticide |
| | D-CIS, TRANS ALLETHRIN | Insecticide |
| | DELTAMETHRIN | Insecticide |
| | D-PHENOTHRIN | Insecticide |
| | D-TRANS ALLETHRIN | Insecticide |
| | PERMETHRIN | Insecticide |
| | PYRETHRINS | Insecticide |
| | RESMETHRIN | Insecticide |
| | TETRAMETHRIN | Insecticide |
| | 4-AMINOPYRIDINE | Vertebrate |
| | ACETAMIPRID | Insecticide |
| Pyridines | DI-N-PROPYL ISOCINCHOMERONATE | Insecticide |
| | FLUROXYPYR 1-METHYLHEPTYL ESTER | Herbicide |
| | NICOTINE | Insecticide |
| | PYRIPROXYFEN | Insecticide |
| | CHLORSULFURON | Herbicide |
| | ETHAMETSULFURON-METHYL | Herbicide |
| Sulfonylureas | FLUCARBAZONE SODIUM | Herbicide |
| | METSULFURON-METHYL | Herbicide |
| | NICOSULFURON | Herbicide |
| | RIMSULFURON | Herbicide |
| | SULFOSULFURON | Herbicide |
| | THIFENSULFURON METHYL | Herbicide |
| | TRIASULFURON | Herbicide |
| | TRIBENURON METHYL | Herbicide |
| | TRIFLUSULFURON METHYL | Herbicide |
| | EPTC | Herbicide |
| Thiocarbamates | TRIALATE | Herbicide |
| | CHLORPYRIFOS | Insecticide |
| Thiophosphates | DIAZINON | Insecticide |
| | FENTHION | Insecticide |
| | CYROMAZINE | Insecticide |
| Triazines, Tetrazines | METRIBUZIN | Herbicide |
| | PROMETRYNE | Herbicide |
| | AMITROLE | Herbicide |
| Triazoles | DIFENOCONAZOLE | Fungicide |
| | FLORASULAM | Herbicide |
| | MYCLOBUTANIL | Fungicide |

| CHEMICAL GROUP | ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | TYPE OF USE |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | PACLOBUTRAZOL | Plant Growth Regulator |
| | PROPICONAZOLE | Fungicide |
| | PYROXSULAM | Herbicide |
| | TEBUCONAZOLE | Fungicide |
| | TRITICONAZOLE | Fungicide |
| | UNICONAZOLE-P | Plant Growth Regulator |
| Urea Derivatives | CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL | Herbicide |
| | DIURON | Herbicide |
| | LINURON | Herbicide |

Appendix 2. Alberta (2008) and Quebec (2007) Pesticide Sales by Chemical Group

| Active Ingredient | Alberta kg ai | % | Quebec kg ai | % |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------|--------------|------|
| Phosphonic Acids, Phosphinic Acids | 6 633 567.6 | 53.2 | 1 025 632 | 26.3 |
| Phenoxy Acids | 2 130 654.7 | 17.1 | 212 920 | 5.5 |
| Fatty Acids & Surfactants | 924 680.7 | 7.4 | 147 748 | 3.8 |
| Hydrocarbons | 659 521.1 | 5.3 | 168 565 | 4.3 |
| Benzonitriles | 366 443.3 | 2.9 | 107 246 | 2.7 |
| Cyclohexanedione oximes | 191 948.1 | 1.5 | 2 702 | 0.1 |
| Dinitrobenzenes | 118 607.6 | 1.0 | 34 270 | 0.9 |
| Thiocarbamates | 112 096.2 | 0.9 | 9 848 | 0.3 |
| Imidazolinones | 111 806.9 | 0.9 | 5 862 | 0.2 |
| Aryloxyphenoxy Acids | 110 792.2 | 0.9 | 5 512 | 0.1 |
| Triazoles | 104 706.9 | 0.8 | 4 557 | 0.1 |
| Biscarbamates | 102 813.6 | 0.8 | 557 420 | 14.3 |
| Benzoic Acid & Derivatives | 94 908.1 | 0.8 | 36 970 | 0.9 |
| Halogenated Organic Acids | 88 074.6 | 0.7 | 14 739 | 0.4 |
| Acylureas | 85 612.4 | 0.7 | 58 336 | 1.5 |
| Thiophosphates | 85 271.0 | 0.7 | 27 638 | 0.7 |
| Pyridines | 72 411.4 | 0.6 | 999 | 0.0 |
| Inorganics, Other | 64 911.7 | 0.5 | 137 419 | 3.5 |
| Dithiophosphates | 57 202.3 | 0.5 | 38 225 | 1.0 |
| Urea Derivatives | 47 686.2 | 0.4 | 29 489 | 0.8 |
| Azoles, Oxazoles, Thiazoles | 41 280.5 | 0.3 | 51 580 | 1.3 |
| Ammoniums, Quaternary | 40 722.8 | 0.3 | 39 826 | 1.0 |
| Sulfonylureas | 27 844.2 | 0.2 | 9 030 | 0.2 |
| Phthalic Acids | 27 137.5 | 0.2 | 80 919 | 2.1 |
| Anilides | 26 918.2 | 0.2 | 152 662 | 3.9 |
| Methoxyacrylates | 20 532.1 | 0.2 | 4 409 | 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous (Non-Classified) | 18 881.7 | 0.2 | 118 743 | 3.0 |
| Carbamates | 15 688.9 | 0.13 | 31 246 | 0.8 |
| Morpholines & Oxathiines | 15 453.0 | 0.12 | 7 735 | 0.2 |
| Organic Acids | 12 048.4 | 0.10 | 3 887 | 0.1 |
| Chlorotriazines | 10 953.3 | 0.09 | 230 358 | 5.9 |
| Nitrobenzenes | 7 627.0 | 0.06 | 31 391 | 0.8 |
| Guanidines | 6 849.5 | 0.05 | 9 446 | 0.2 |
| Organohalogens | 6 106.3 | 0.05 | 2 294 | 0.1 |
| Triazines, Tetrazines | 5 919.3 | 0.05 | 9 571 | 0.2 |
| Alcohols | 5 853.1 | 0.05 | 5 471 | 0.1 |
| Pyrethroids, Pyrethrins | 5 717.9 | 0.05 | 9 552 | 0.2 |
| Inorganic Coppers | 4 141.5 | 0.03 | | |
| Oils, Mineral and Vegetable | 3 925.8 | 0.03 | 156 784 | 4.0 |
| Benzamides | 1 694.3 | 0.01 | 77 649 | 2.0 |
| Diazines | 1 291.1 | 0.01 | 11 730 | 0.3 |
| Pheromones | 1 274.0 | 0.01 | 8 | 0.00 |
| Phosphates | 1 077.6 | 0.01 | 5 266 | 0.1 |
| Organochlorines | 830.3 | 0.01 | 23 183 | 0.6 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Phosphoramidothioates | 626.2 | 0.01 | 5 110 | 0.1 |
| Aldehydes | 569.4 | 0.00 | 7 955 | 0.2 |
| Microbials | 420.4 | 0.00 | 2 914 | 0.1 |
| Dithiocarbamates | 392.0 | 0.00 | 171 526 | 4.4 |
| Amides | 270.9 | 0.00 | 7956 | 0.2 |
| Inorganic Zincs | 179.8 | 0.00 | | |
| Chromenones | 61.9 | 0.00 | 163 | 0.00 |
| Oximes-Carbamates | 57.2 | 0.00 | 4 955 | 0.1 |
| Indanediones | 24.6 | 0.00 | 6 | 0.00 |
| Organometallics | 8.6 | 0.00 | 17 | 0.00 |
| Anilines | 0.0 | 0.00 | 499 | 0.01 |
| Total | 12 476 095.8 | 100.0 | 3 899 944 | 100.0 |

Appendix 3. Alberta 1998, 2003 and 2008 Pesticide Sales by Active Ingredient

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | Type of use | 2008 total (kg ai) | 2008 % | 2003 total (kg ai) | 2003 % | 1998 total (kg ai) |
|--|-------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| GLYPHOSATE | Herbicide | 6 235 498.5 | 50.0 | 3 419 822.1 | 36.9 | 2 682 748.9 |
| MCPA | Herbicide | 1 028 995.8 | 8.2 | 1 097 359.0 | 11.8 | 885 239.1 |
| 2,4-D | Herbicide | 973 082.3 | 7.8 | 763 357.7 | 8.2 | 765 820.4 |
| PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON BLEND | Adjuvant | 656 588.2 | 5.3 | 559 728.7 | 6 | 368 704.3 |
| SURFACTANT BLEND | Adjuvant | 403 438.3 | 3.2 | 438 235.7 | 4.7 | 496 561.7 |
| GLUFOSINATE AMMONIUM | Herbicide | 395 681.1 | 3.2 | 107 255.5 | 1.2 | 63 863.8 |
| BROMOXNYL | Herbicide | 330 177.1 | 2.6 | 354 906.6 | 3.8 | 268 105.3 |
| PARAFFIN BASE MINERAL OIL (ADJUVANT) | Adjuvant | 188 738.7 | 1.5 | 192 634.4 | 2.1 | 193 162.6 |
| METHYLATED CANOLA OIL | Adjuvant | 187 385.6 | 1.5 | | | |
| TRALKOXYDIM | Herbicide | 147 916.9 | 1.2 | 141 226.1 | 1.5 | 126 323.5 |
| TRIALATE | Herbicide | 101 072.2 | 0.8 | 197 221.4 | 2.1 | 693 178.5 |
| DICAMBA | Herbicide | 94 677.9 | 0.8 | 121 422.7 | 1.3 | 138 278.6 |
| IMAZAMETHABENZ | Herbicide | 94 004.3 | 0.8 | 138 551.4 | 1.5 | 173 679.2 |
| ETHALFLURALIN | Herbicide | 82 873.7 | 0.7 | 168 135.0 | 1.8 | 452 294.4 |
| CHLORPYRIFOS | Insecticide | 82 728.7 | 0.7 | 197 765.5 | 2.1 | 217 397.5 |
| THIRAM | Fungicide | 76 081.8 | 0.6 | 27 136.3 | 0.29 | 22 791.7 |
| FLUROXYPYR | Herbicide | 71 814.1 | 0.6 | 43 166.7 | 0.47 | 23 700.8 |
| NONYLPHENOXYPOLYETHOX YETHANOL | Adjuvant | 58 634.2 | 0.5 | 59 558.8 | 0.64 | 94 247.3 |
| FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL | Herbicide | 58 399.7 | 0.5 | 64 212.1 | 0.69 | 59 919.0 |
| CLOPYRALID | Herbicide | 58 339.1 | 0.5 | 56 618.0 | 0.61 | 59 019.7 |
| IPRODIONE | Fungicide | 57 374.1 | 0.5 | 21 014.3 | 0.23 | 9 592.7 |
| POLYOXYALKYLATED ALKYL PHOSPHATE ESTER | Adjuvant | 55 943.9 | 0.4 | 13 727.9 | 0.15 | 9 340.0 |
| DICHLORPROP | Herbicide | 52 271.6 | 0.4 | 57 450.1 | 0.62 | 40 942.4 |
| PROPICONAZOLE | Fungicide | 50 387.5 | 0.4 | 13 183.4 | 0.14 | 5 664.4 |
| CLODINAFOP-PROPARGYL | Herbicide | 46 882.3 | 0.4 | 49 520.8 | 0.53 | 34 408.9 |
| MECOPROP-P | Herbicide | 43 319.9 | 0.3 | | | |
| PHORATE | Insecticide | 40 375.5 | 0.3 | 41 417.3 | 0.45 | 19 209.0 |
| DIURON | Herbicide | 37 674.4 | 0.3 | 31 096.3 | 0.34 | 9 919.3 |
| CHLOROTHALONIL | Fungicide | 35 693.8 | 0.3 | 43 208.6 | 0.47 | 37 334.0 |
| DIQUAT | Herbicide | 34 893.9 | 0.3 | 25 524.4 | 0.28 | 21 765.0 |
| TRIFLURALIN | Herbicide | 34 730.5 | 0.3 | 40 654.3 | 0.44 | 230 028.2 |
| PINOXADEN | Herbicide | 32 783.2 | 0.3 | | | |
| PROTHIOCONAZOLE | Fungicide | 26 517.0 | 0.2 | | | |
| TRICLOPYR | Herbicide | 25 678.1 | 0.2 | 33 116.2 | 0.36 | 30 311.8 |
| SILICA AEROGEL | Insecticide | 25 090.8 | 0.2 | 7 785.0 | 0.08 | 11 052.5 |

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | Type of use | 2008 total (kg ai) | 2008 % | 2003 total (kg ai) | 2003 % | 1998 total (kg ai) |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| PARAFFIN BASE PETROLEUM OIL | Adjuvant | 22 939.3 | 0.2 | 27 958.4 | 0.3 | 77 427.2 |
| MANCOZEB | Fungicide | 22 355.4 | 0.2 | 36 127.2 | 0.39 | 45 813.9 |
| BOSCALID | Fungicide | 20 519.8 | 0.2 | | | |
| BENTAZON | Herbicide | 20 481.0 | 0.2 | 21 986.9 | 0.24 | 12 066.2 |
| CLETHODIM | Herbicide | 19 955.8 | 0.2 | 3 694.9 | 0.04 | 2 490.7 |
| SETHOXYDIM | Herbicide | 19 194.1 | 0.2 | 30 993.1 | 0.33 | 58 678.5 |
| PICLORAM | Herbicide | 25 377.1 | 0.2 | 17 897.0 | 0.19 | 15 109.4 |
| FLORASULAM | Herbicide | 15 760.4 | 0.1 | 6 090.5 | 0.07 | |
| SILICON DIOXIDE SALT WATER FOSSILS | Insecticide | 15 624.1 | 0.1 | 15 588.2 | 0.17 | 47 025.2 |
| TEBUCONAZOLE | Fungicide | 15 549.0 | 0.1 | 5 922.4 | 0.06 | |
| CARBATHIIN | Fungicide | 15 231.1 | 0.1 | 45 228.3 | 0.49 | 122 292.0 |
| DIFENOCONAZOLE | Fungicide | 13 599.3 | 0.1 | 11 067.6 | 0.12 | |
| MALATHION | Insecticide | 13 477.1 | 0.1 | 17 413.8 | 0.19 | 22 316.5 |
| ACETIC ACID | Herbicide | 11 915.6 | 0.10 | 1 555.5 | 0.02 | |
| SULPHUR (VERTEBRATE CONTROL) | Rodenticide | 11 404.8 | 0.09 | 185.4 | 0 | 1 045.3 |
| EPTC | Herbicide | 11 024.0 | 0.09 | 11 944.0 | 0.13 | 38 574.2 |
| TRIBENURON METHYL | Herbicide | 9 956.1 | 0.08 | 5 404.8 | 0.06 | 6 763.6 |
| CARBARYL | Insecticide | 9 787.3 | 0.08 | 104 430.6 | 1.1 | 3 142.8 |
| ACROLEIN | Herbicide | 9 051.0 | 0.07 | 16 981.4 | 0.18 | 17 520.5 |
| THIFENSULFURON METHYL | Herbicide | 8 344.1 | 0.07 | 8 572.3 | 0.09 | 13 697.5 |
| FLUCARBAZONE SODIUM | Herbicide | 8 333.0 | 0.07 | 2 292.2 | 0.02 | |
| TRIFLOXYSTROBIN | Fungicide | 7 982.0 | 0.06 | | | |
| FERROUS SULFATE | Herbicide | 7 846.5 | 0.06 | 1 593.4 | 0.02 | 1 818.7 |
| IMAZAMOX | Herbicide | 7 773.9 | 0.06 | 3 122.0 | 0.03 | 4 231.8 |
| PYRACLOSTROBIN | Fungicide | 7 650.5 | 0.06 | 1 263.6 | 0.01 | |
| QUINTOZENE | Fungicide | 7 528.8 | 0.06 | 7 166.5 | 0.08 | 9 808.9 |
| LINURON | Herbicide | 7 317.5 | 0.06 | 8 991.4 | 0.1 | 8754 |
| ETHOFUMESATE | Herbicide | 6 518.4 | 0.05 | 7 742.4 | 0.08 | 12 559.4 |
| PYRASULFOTOLE | Herbicide | 6 323.6 | 0.05 | | | |
| IMAZETHAPYR | Herbicide | 6 195.7 | 0.05 | 5 063.2 | 0.05 | 10 528.6 |
| ATRAZINE | Herbicide | 6 172.7 | 0.05 | 4 654.5 | 0.05 | 5 753.8 |
| METHYL BROMIDE | Insecticide | 6 106.3 | 0.05 | | | |
| THIAMETHOXAM | Insecticide | 5 513.7 | 0.04 | 1 176.2 | 0.01 | |
| METRIBUZIN | Herbicide | 5 061.1 | 0.04 | 6 306.3 | 0.07 | 7 601.4 |
| VINCLOZOLIN | Fungicide | 4 995.0 | 0.04 | 24 324.3 | 0.26 | 25 823.1 |
| AMITROLE | Herbicide | 4 994.4 | 0.04 | 2 107.0 | 0.02 | 2 026.5 |
| AZOXYSTROBIN | Fungicide | 4 899.6 | 0.04 | 1 961.1 | 0.02 | |
| TEPRALOXYDIM | Herbicide | 4 881.3 | 0.04 | | | |
| SIMAZINE | Herbicide | 4 725.1 | 0.04 | 1 160.4 | 0.01 | 3 688.1 |

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | Type of use | 2008 total (kg ai) | 2008 % | 2003 total (kg ai) | 2003 % | 1998 total (kg ai) |
|--|-------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| AMINOPYRALID | Herbicide | 4 358.4 | 0.03 | | | |
| METALAXYL-M | Fungicide | 4 357.1 | 0.03 | 29 813.1 | 0.32 | |
| BUTOXPOLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL | Insecticide | 4 161.6 | 0.03 | 370.2 | 0 | 2.3 |
| OCTYLPHENOXYPOLYETHOX YETHANOL | Adjuvant | 3 920.6 | 0.03 | 5 144.7 | 0.06 | 9 219.0 |
| MINERAL OIL (INSECTICIDAL OR ADJUVANT) | Insecticide | 3 897.7 | 0.03 | 2 233.7 | 0.02 | 3 477.4 |
| IMAZAPYR | Herbicide | 3 828.1 | 0.03 | 1 710.0 | 0.02 | 200.6 |
| DIFENZOQUAT | Herbicide | 3 792.0 | 0.03 | 4 464.0 | 0.05 | 9 585.5 |
| QUIZALOFOP P-ETHYL | Herbicide | 3 673.0 | 0.03 | 4 461.0 | 0.05 | 2 669.7 |
| 2,4-DB | Herbicide | 3 640.0 | 0.03 | 11 501.4 | 0.12 | 20 950.3 |
| HEXAZINONE | Herbicide | 3 540.2 | 0.03 | 940.9 | 0.01 | 2 428.1 |
| MECOPROP-D | Herbicide | 3 271.0 | 0.03 | 26 080.4 | 0.28 | 27 264.1 |
| COPPER (CUPRIC) HYDROXIDE | Fungicide | 3 192.6 | 0.03 | 6 885.0 | 0.07 | 252.5 |
| TRITICONAZOLE | Fungicide | 3 145.2 | 0.03 | 2 080.4 | 0.02 | |
| CYHALOTHRIN-LAMBDA | Insecticide | 2 947.5 | 0.02 | 5 124.4 | 0.06 | 1 097.9 |
| CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL | Herbicide | 2 694.4 | 0.02 | | | |
| DIAZINON | Insecticide | 2 541.5 | 0.02 | 5 149.9 | 0.06 | 4 087.3 |
| BROMACIL | Herbicide | 2 486.9 | 0.02 | 4 770.3 | 0.05 | 3 106.9 |
| ETHEPHON | Fungicide | 2 388.0 | 0.02 | 115.2 | 0 | 31.2 |
| NAPHTHALENE | Insecticide | 2 318.2 | 0.02 | 118.5 | 0 | 1 371.6 |
| FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL | Herbicide | 1 830.8 | 0.01 | 5 808.5 | 0.06 | 12 914.0 |
| TERBUFOS | Insecticide | 1 797.0 | 0.01 | 2 893.0 | 0.03 | 6 697.8 |
| TERBACIL | Herbicide | 1 728.0 | 0.01 | 332.8 | 0 | 891.2 |
| PARAQUAT | Herbicide | 1 727.6 | 0.01 | 1 591.6 | 0.02 | 4 820.4 |
| SILOXYLATED POLYETHER | Adjuvant | 1 690.2 | 0.01 | 1 130.9 | 0.01 | |
| PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE | Insecticide | 1 607.3 | 0.01 | 405.1 | 0 | 591.6 |
| SULPHUR (FUNGICIDE) | Fungicide | 1 523.2 | 0.01 | 2 968.1 | 0.03 | 7 315.4 |
| MANEB | Fungicide | 1 521.5 | 0.01 | 3 346.4 | 0.04 | 8 462.0 |
| DIMETHOATE | Insecticide | 1 456.5 | 0.01 | 1 691.1 | 0.02 | 4 883.4 |
| PERMETHRIN | Insecticide | 1 402.7 | 0.01 | 315.8 | 0 | 397.2 |
| SOAP | Insecticide | 1 331.8 | 0.01 | 947.2 | 0.01 | |
| SULPHUR (INSECTICIDE) | Insecticide | 1 314.0 | 0.01 | 96.6 | 0 | 280.7 |
| PYROXSULAM | Herbicide | 1 251.4 | 0.01 | | | |
| DEET | Insecticide | 1 201.9 | 0.01 | 3 413.3 | 0.04 | 4 167.9 |
| METALAXYL | Fungicide | 1 164.1 | 0.009 | 302.2 | 0 | 3 796.2 |
| FLUDIOXONIL | Fungicide | 1 100.6 | 0.009 | 24 377.7 | 0.26 | |
| Z-9-TRICOSENE | Insecticide | 1 097.3 | 0.009 | 0.16 | 0 | 0.6 |
| THIOPHANATE-METHYL | Fungicide | 1 024.9 | 0.008 | 454.7 | 0 | 859.4 |
| PENDIMETHALIN | Herbicide | 1 003.2 | 0.008 | 782.8 | 0.01 | 1 061.1 |
| SAFER'S INSECTICIDAL SOAP | Insecticide | 902.0 | 0.007 | 1 040.2 | 0.01 | 1 641.6 |

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | Type of use | 2008 total (kg ai) | 2008 % | 2003 total (kg ai) | 2003 % | 1998 total (kg ai) |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| MALEIC HYDRAZIDE | Growth Regulator | 867.8 | 0.007 | 1 952.7 | 0.02 | 551.7 |
| PROMETRYNE | Herbicide | 855.5 | 0.007 | 586.3 | 0.01 | |
| S-METOLACHLOR | Herbicide | 830.9 | 0.007 | 3 278.9 | 0.04 | |
| NALED | Insecticide | 823.0 | 0.007 | 972.6 | 0.01 | 1 257.9 |
| CORN GLUTEN MEAL | Herbicide | 705.6 | 0.006 | | | |
| POTASSIUM SALTS OF FATTY ACIDS | Insecticide | 687.3 | 0.006 | | | |
| CLOTHIANIDIN | Insecticide | 686.8 | 0.006 | | | |
| IMIDACLOPRID | Insecticide | 647.1 | 0.005 | 978 | 0.01 | 9.5 |
| DESMEDIPHAM | Herbicide | 645.2 | 0.005 | 1 348.5 | 0.01 | 2 334.8 |
| METIRAM | Fungicide | 619.2 | 0.005 | 2 068.8 | 0.02 | 14 862.4 |
| ASPHALT SOLIDS | Fungicide | 614.7 | 0.005 | 591.9 | 0.01 | 1 387.5 |
| STRYCHNINE | Rodenticide | 595.5 | 0.005 | 244.8 | 0 | 163.2 |
| DICHOLOBENIL | Herbicide | 572.3 | 0.005 | 684.7 | 0.01 | 728.2 |
| ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE | Insecticide | 569.3 | 0.005 | 269.6 | 0 | 2 215.7 |
| LIME SULPHUR | Fungicide | 564.6 | 0.005 | 364.8 | 0 | 224 |
| PROPAMOCARB HYDROCHLORIDE | Fungicide | 540.1 | 0.004 | 411.9 | 0 | 1 271.3 |
| DELTAMETHRIN | Insecticide | 537.6 | 0.004 | 2 735.1 | 0.03 | 775.1 |
| SURFACTANT MIXTURE | Adjuvant | 533.8 | 0.004 | | | |
| PARADICHLOROBENZENE | Insecticide | 508.5 | 0.004 | 13.9 | 0 | 65.3 |
| PROPYZAMIDE | Herbicide | 475.7 | 0.004 | 179.4 | 0 | 272 |
| FOSETYL-AL | Fungicide | 466.5 | 0.004 | 351.8 | 0 | 166.3 |
| FORMALDEHYDE | Fungicide | 464.0 | 0.004 | 17.8 | 0 | 96.2 |
| PHENMEDIPHAM | Herbicide | 434.1 | 0.003 | 1 348.5 | 0.01 | 2 330.3 |
| CAPTAN | Insecticide | 429.8 | 0.003 | 439.4 | 0 | 286.8 |
| ACETAMIPRID | Insecticide | 414.6 | 0.003 | | | |
| THIABENDAZOLE | Fungicide | 412.5 | 0.003 | 1 388.8 | 0.01 | 3 187.2 |
| COPPER NAPHTHENATE | Anti-microbial | 404.6 | 0.003 | 59.8 | 0 | 123.2 |
| MCPB | Herbicide | 396.0 | 0.003 | 1 717.5 | 0.02 | 3 271.5 |
| DAZOMET | Soil fumigant | 392.0 | 0.003 | 78.4 | 0 | 627.2 |
| ACEPHATE | Insecticide | 376.9 | 0.003 | 383.6 | 0 | 257.6 |
| TRIBASIC COPPER SULPHATE | Fungicide | 375.9 | 0.003 | 130.9 | 0 | 159.6 |
| CYFLUTHRIN | Insecticide | 351.6 | 0.003 | 92.3 | 0 | 1.3 |
| PYRIDABEN | Insecticide | 350.6 | 0.003 | 23.5 | 0 | 17.1 |
| DRIED BLOOD | Vertebrate | 327.0 | 0.003 | | | |
| ENDOSULFAN | Insecticide | 294.9 | 0.002 | 5 229.7 | 0.05 | 761.1 |
| BORAX | Insecticide | 291.8 | 0.002 | 168.2 | 0 | 218.8 |
| SODIUM ALPHA-OLEFIN SULFONATE | Adjuvant | 291.0 | 0.002 | 299.1 | 0 | |

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | Type of use | 2008 total (kg ai) | 2008 % | 2003 total (kg ai) | 2003 % | 1998 total (kg ai) |
|---|------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| METSULFURON-METHYL | Herbicide | 286.3 | 0.002 | 360.9 | 0 | 938.6 |
| BRONOPOL | Preservative | 276.4 | 0.002 | 192.1 | 0 | |
| CARBOFURAN | Insecticide | 265.0 | 0.002 | 676.1 | 0.01 | 6 413.4 |
| DICHLORVOS | Insecticide | 254.6 | 0.002 | 193.5 | 0 | 335.2 |
| PYRETHRINS | Insecticide | 240.0 | 0.002 | 220.9 | 0 | 178.2 |
| ETHAMETSULFURON-METHYL | Herbicide | 238.0 | 0.002 | 844.4 | 0.01 | 4 636.4 |
| METHAMIDOPHOS | Insecticide | 230.4 | 0.002 | 1 008.0 | 0.01 | 19.2 |
| CHLORSULFURON | Herbicide | 225.8 | 0.002 | 98.6 | 0 | 66.7 |
| OXYCARBOXIN | Fungicide | 216.5 | 0.002 | 185.3 | 0 | 154.1 |
| QUINCLORAC | Herbicide | 213.2 | 0.002 | 878.1 | 0.01 | 1 459.4 |
| NAPROPAMIDE | Herbicide | 211.9 | 0.002 | 159.1 | 0 | 294.6 |
| RIMSULFURON | Herbicide | 208.4 | 0.002 | 219.1 | 0 | 63.2 |
| SOAP (HERBICIDAL) | Herbicide | 188.4 | 0.002 | 42.4 | 0 | 1221.5 |
| <i>BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS</i> SSP <i>KURSTAKI</i> | Insecticide | 184.5 | 0.001 | 35.8 | 0 | 28 273.5* |
| METHOPRENE | Insecticide | 174.1 | 0.001 | 6.7 | 0 | |
| N-OCTYL BICYCLOHEPTENE DICARBOXIMIDE | Insecticide | 154.8 | 0.001 | 33.4 | 0 | 144.5 |
| ZINC NAPHTHENATE | Anti-microbial | 153.5 | 0.001 | 23.6 | 0 | 40 |
| <i>BACILLUS SPHAERICUS</i> | Insecticide | 152.4 | 0.001 | | | |
| N-ALKYL DIMETHYL BENZYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE | Disinfectant | 148.0 | 0.001 | 163.4 | 0 | 63.7 |
| DI-N-PROPYL ISOCINCHOMERONATE | Insecticide | 144.9 | 0.001 | 5.8 | 0 | 6.4 |
| COPPER OXYCHLORIDE | Fungicide | 144.7 | 0.001 | 649.5 | 0.01 | 220.2 |
| BORACIC ACID | Insecticide | 135.8 | 0.001 | 41.6 | 0 | 322.7 |
| RESMETHRIN | Insecticide | 134.0 | 0.001 | 17.5 | 0 | 2.4 |
| NICOSULFURON | Herbicide | 126.7 | 0.001 | 140.1 | 0 | |
| DIDECYL DIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE | Anti-microbial | 106.5 | 0.001 | 167.4 | 0 | 120.6 |
| METALDEHYDE | Insecticide | 105.5 | 0.001 | 101.3 | 0 | 476.5 |
| OXYFLUORFEN | Herbicide | 89.0 | 0.001 | 46 | 0 | 27.4 |
| FERBAM | Herbicide | 80.1 | 0.001 | 95.1 | 0 | 77.6 |
| TRINEXAPAC-ETHYL | Growth Regulator | 77.7 | 0.001 | 44.8 | 0 | |
| TRIFLUSULFURON METHYL | Herbicide | 75.1 | 0.001 | 81.8 | 0 | |
| PYRAZON | Herbicide | 72.2 | 0.001 | 338 | 0 | 1 204.9 |
| AZINPHOS-METHYL | Insecticide | 69.2 | 0.001 | 304 | 0 | 260.6 |
| <i>BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS</i> SSP <i>ISRAELENIS</i> | Insecticide | 62.2 | 0 | 34.4 | 0 | 11 079.8* |
| DAMINOZIDE | Growth Regulator | 57.8 | 0 | 119.9 | 0 | 147.5 |

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | Type of use | 2008 total (kg ai) | 2008 % | 2003 total (kg ai) | 2003 % | 1998 total (kg ai) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| PYMETROZINE | Insecticide | 55.5 | 0 | 95 | 0 | |
| ETRIDIAZOLE | Herbicide | 54.9 | 0 | 122.1 | 0 | 210.6 |
| METHOMYL | Insecticide | 54.8 | 0 | 436.8 | 0 | 434.5 |
| CHLORMEQUAT | Growth Regulator | 54.3 | 0 | 89.7 | 0 | 62.3 |
| ZINEB | Fungicide | 51.5 | 0 | 99.5 | 0 | 491.7 |
| ROTENONE | Herbicide | 49.7 | 0 | 61.7 | 0 | 180 |
| TRIASULFURON | Herbicide | 45.5 | 0 | 190.3 | 0 | 505 |
| PROPOXUR | Insecticide | 41.3 | 0 | 107.2 | 0 | 170 |
| FATTY ACID | Growth Regulator | 36.9 | 0 | 88.9 | 0 | 34.6 |
| NICOTINE | Insecticide | 36.4 | 0 | 27.2 | 0 | 27.5 |
| FOLPET | Insecticide | 35.9 | 0 | 55.4 | 0 | 54.8 |
| WATER SOLUBLE DYES | Herbicide | 35.1 | 0 | 48.7 | 0 | 5.1 |
| NATURAL GUM RESINS | Insecticide | 32.3 | 0 | 0.67 | 0 | 9 |
| PROPANIL | Herbicide | 32.0 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 1616 |
| CYPERMETHRIN | Insecticide | 30.9 | 0 | 26.1 | 0 | 439.6 |
| SILICON DIOXIDE FRESH WATER FOSSILS | Insecticide | 29.0 | 0 | | | |
| FERRIC PHOSPHATE | Insecticide | 28.8 | 0 | 11.3 | 0 | |
| FERIC SODIUM EDTA | Insecticide | 28.1 | 0 | | | |
| OIL OF BLACK PEPPER | Vertebrate | 27.7 | 0 | 16.5 | 0 | 12 |
| OXADIAZON | Herbicide | 27.2 | 0 | 19.9 | 0 | 41.2 |
| DICOFOL | Insecticide | 27.0 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 423.6 |
| ZINC PHOSPHIDE | Rodenticide | 26.3 | 0 | 435.3 | 0 | 49.2 |
| D-TRANS ALLETHRIN | Insecticide | 25.2 | 0 | 320.6 | 0 | 20.7 |
| METHYL NONYL KETONE | Vertebrate | 24.1 | 0 | 27.5 | 0 | 50 |
| COPPER SULPHATE | Fungicide | 23.7 | 0 | 672.1 | 0.01 | 316.1 |
| CHLORPHACINONE | Rodenticide | 23.7 | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | 1.8 |
| PHOSALONE | Insecticide | 21.4 | 0 | 23.5 | 0 | 5.6 |
| POTASSIUM MONOPERSULPHATE | Disinfectant | 20.3 | 0 | 59.9 | 0 | 15 |
| CHLORPROPHAM | Herbicide | 20.2 | 0 | 120.4 | 0 | 679.8 |
| PROPETAMPHOS | Insecticide | 18.9 | 0 | 0.29 | 0 | |
| SPINOSAD FACTOR A PLUS | Insecticide | 18.7 | 0 | 1.9 | 0 | |
| TETRAMETHRIN | Insecticide | 18.4 | 0 | 20.3 | 0 | 14.2 |
| <i>BACILLUS SUBTILIS</i> | Insecticide | 17.7 | 0 | | | |
| OXINE BENZOATE | Fungicide | 17.0 | 0 | 52.5 | 0 | 59.1 |
| MYCLOBUTANIL | Fungicide | 16.7 | 0 | 162.6 | 0 | 16.8 |
| TEBUFENOZIDE | Insecticide | 15.4 | 0 | 8.6 | 0 | |
| D-CIS, TRANS ALLETHRIN | Insecticide | 15.1 | 0 | 5.7 | 0 | 1.7 |
| D-PHENOTHRIN | Insecticide | 14.8 | 0 | 6.8 | 0 | |

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | Type of use | 2008 total (kg ai) | 2008 % | 2003 total (kg ai) | 2003 % | 1998 total (kg ai) |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| FENHEXAMID | Fungicide | 14.3 | 0 | 2.5 | 0 | |
| BIFENAZATE | Insecticide | 12.6 | 0 | | | |
| PUTRESCENT WHOLE EGG SOLIDS | Vertebrate | 11.3 | 0 | | | |
| SPIROTETRAMAT | Insecticide | 10.3 | 0 | | | |
| MESOTRIONE | Fungicide | 9.2 | 0 | | | |
| FENBUTATIN OXIDE | Insecticide | 8.6 | 0 | 22.1 | 0 | 12.4 |
| BROMADIOLONE | Rodenticide | 5.9 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 1.2 |
| DICLOFOP-METHYL | Herbicide | 5.7 | 0 | 715.2 | 0.01 | 3 239.9 |
| PHOSMET | Insecticide | 5.6 | 0 | 140.7 | 0 | 370 |
| SULFOSULFURON | Herbicide | 5.2 | 0 | 596.3 | 0.01 | |
| FENAMIDONE | Fungicide | 5.0 | 0 | | | |
| WARFARIN | Rodenticide | 3.8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1.8 |
| GLIOCLADIUM CATENULATUM | Fungicide | 3.6 | 0 | | | |
| DODEMORPH-ACETATE | Fungicide | 3.6 | 0 | 42.8 | 0 | 55.2 |
| ACEQUINOCYL | Insecticide | 3.5 | 0 | | | |
| PACLOBUTRAZOL | Growth Regulator | 3.0 | 0 | 0.23 | 0 | |
| ABAMECTIN | Insecticide | 2.9 | 0 | 6.7 | 0 | 3.6 |
| CYROMAZINE | Insecticide | 2.7 | 0 | 9.8 | 0 | |
| KINOPRENE | Insecticide | 2.5 | 0 | 9.9 | 0 | 33.6 |
| OXAMYL | Insecticide | 2.4 | 0 | 2.4 | 0 | 9.6 |
| BRODIFACOU | Rodenticide | 2.3 | 0 | 0.08 | 0 | 0.1 |
| AMMONIA | Rodenticide | 2.3 | 0 | 0.43 | 0 | 1.1 |
| DIFLUBENZURON | Insecticide | 2.3 | 0 | 2.6 | 0 | |
| DIMETHOMORPH | Fungicide | 1.8 | 0 | 9.9 | 0 | 72.9 |
| SPIROMESIFEN | Insecticide | 1.7 | 0 | | | |
| 1-OCTEN-3-OL | Insecticide | 1.6 | 0 | | | |
| ISOXABEN | Herbicide | 1.4 | 0 | | | |
| P-MENTHANE-3, 8-DIOL | Insecticide | 1.3 | 0 | 22.7 | 0 | |
| PIPERINE | Rodenticide | 1.0 | 0 | 0.62 | 0 | 0.4 |
| PYRIPROXYFEN | Insecticide | 0.9 | 0 | | | |
| CYPRODINIL | Fungicide | 0.9 | 0 | | | |
| DIPHACINONE | Rodenticide | 0.9 | 0 | 0.37 | 0 | 0.4 |
| HYDRAMETHYLNON | Insecticide | 0.9 | 0 | 20.4 | 0 | 9.2 |
| FENTHION | Insecticide | 0.8 | 0 | 418.8 | 0 | 293.6 |
| QUIZALOFOP-ETHYL | Herbicide | 0.8 | 0 | 44.7 | 0 | 23 101.0 |
| BISPYRIBAC | Herbicide | 0.5 | 0 | | | |
| DENATONIUM BENZOATE | Vertebrate | 0.5 | 0 | | | |
| 4-AMINOPYRIDINE | Rodenticide | 0.4 | 0 | 0.21 | 0 | 1.5 |
| ARTIFICIAL ESSENTIAL OIL BLEND | Insecticide | 0.4 | 0 | | | |

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | Type of use | 2008 total (kg ai) | 2008 % | 2003 total (kg ai) | 2003 % | 1998 total (kg ai) |
|--|------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| SULFAQUINOXALINE | Rodenticide | 0.4 | 0 | 0.41 | 0 | 1.4 |
| DIFETHIALONE | Rodenticide | 0.2 | 0 | 0.06 | 0 | |
| SPINETORAM | Insecticide | 0.2 | 0 | | | |
| BROMETHALIN | Rodenticide | 0.2 | 0 | | | |
| BENDIOCARB | Insecticide | 0.2 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 59.3 |
| CAPSAICIN | Vertebrate | 0.2 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| ANCYMIDOL | Growth Regulator | 0.03 | 0 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 4-CPA | Growth Regulator | 0.03 | 0 | | | |
| D-CIS ALLETHRIN | Insecticide | 0.03 | 0 | | | |
| UNICONAZOLE-P | Growth Regulator | 0.02 | 0 | | | |
| STREPTOMYCES LYDICUS | Fungicide | 0.02 | 0 | | | |
| <i>STREPTOMYCES GRISEOVIRIDIS</i> | Fungicide | 0.008 | 0 | 0.04 | 0 | |
| GERMAN COCKROACH EXTRACT | Insecticide | 0.006 | 0 | | | |
| GIBBERELIC ACID | Growth Regulator | 0.004 | 0 | 0.06 | 0 | 0.6 |
| CHOLECALCIFEROL | Rodenticide | 0.003 | 0 | 0.012 | 0 | 0.1 |
| AMMONIUM SULPHATE | Herbicide | | | 51 595.1 | 0.56 | 71 104.4 |
| LINDANE | Insecticide | | | 4 779.5 | 0.05 | 56 743.7 |
| BENOMYL | Fungicide | | | 3 275.0 | 0.04 | 14 616.3 |
| TRICHLORFON | Insecticide | | | 2 331.3 | 0.03 | 34 334.3 |
| HYDROGEN PEROXIDE | Insecticide | | | 996.8 | 0.01 | |
| MUSTARD SEED POWDER (BRASSICA HIRTA) | Rodenticide | | | 471.3 | 0.01 | |
| CYCLOATE | Herbicide | | | 460.8 | 0 | 2 289.6 |
| METAM | Soil fumigant | | | 415.1 | 0 | 410.7 |
| CHLORONEB | Fungicide | | | 233.9 | 0 | 559.3 |
| PROPYZAMIDE | Herbicide | | | 179.4 | 0 | 272 |
| TALL OIL FATTY ACIDS | Adjuvant | | | 176 | 0 | 1 470.4 |
| PIRIMICARB | Insecticide | | | 162.2 | 0 | 154.1 |
| TALLOW FATTY ACID AMINE ETHOXYLATE | Adjuvant | | | 138.1 | 0 | 3 272.2 |
| TRIADIMENOL | Fungicide | | | 120.1 | 0 | 178 |
| SODIUM METABORATE TETRAHYDRATE | Herbicide | | | 117.5 | 0 | 1 616.3 |
| BENSULIDE | Herbicide | | | 95.9 | 0 | 212.6 |
| PARAFORMALDEHYDE | Disinfectant | | | 68.3 | 0 | |
| CYMOXANIL | Fungicide | | | 65.9 | 0 | |
| OCTYLPHENOXYPOLYETHOXY ETHANOL PHOSPHATE ESTER | Adjuvant | | | 60.5 | 0 | |

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME | Type of use | 2008 total (kg ai) | 2008 % | 2003 total (kg ai) | 2003 % | 1998 total (kg ai) |
|--|------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
| CREOSOTE | Anti-microbial | | | 58.1 | 0 | 805.2 |
| SODIUM CHLORATE | Herbicide | | | 53 | 0 | 729.1 |
| CYANAZINE | Herbicide | | | 45 | 0 | 3 891.6 |
| ENDOTHALL | Herbicide | | | 44.3 | 0 | 511 |
| N-ALKYL POLYETHOXYETHANOL | Adjuvant | | | 32.5 | 0 | 52.5 |
| METHOXYCHLOR | Insecticide | | | 24.7 | 0 | 109.9 |
| 1-BROMO-3-CHLORO-5,5-DIMETHYLHYDANTOIN | Anti-microbial | | | 22.4 | 0 | 20.5 |
| TRIFORINE | Fungicide | | | 22 | 0 | 20.6 |
| POLYMERIZED BUTENES | Vertebrate | | | 21.7 | 0 | 92.9 |
| N-ALKYL DIETHANOLAMINE | Adjuvant | | | 20.8 | 0 | 33.6 |
| 1,2-ETHANEDIOL | Adjuvant | | | 17.4 | 0 | 87 |
| PYRIDATE | Herbicide | | | 12.6 | 0 | 486 |
| METHIOCARB | Insecticide | | | 12.1 | 0 | |
| METOLACHLOR | Herbicide | | | 11.2 | 0 | 4 297.9 |
| COUMAPHOS | Insecticide | | | 7.3 | 0 | 45.6 |
| 10,10'-OXYBIS(PHENOXARSINE) | Preservative | | | 5.3 | 0 | |
| ETHION | Insecticide | | | 4.6 | 0 | 26.9 |
| METHYL ANTHRANILATE | Vertebrate | | | 4.1 | 0 | |
| FENVALERATE | Fungicide | | | 3.8 | 0 | 4.1 |
| ALLETHRIN | Insecticide | | | 2.8 | 0 | 2 |
| FENHEXAMID | Fungicide | | | 2.5 | 0 | |
| STREPTOMYCIN | Fungicide | | | 1 | 0 | 2.1 |
| FLAMPROP-M-METHYL | Herbicide | | | 0.08 | 0 | 1 091.5 |
| DITHIOPYR | Herbicide | | | 0.05 | 0 | 2.1 |
| 6-BENZYLAMINOPURINE | Growth Regulator | | | 0.04 | 0 | |
| FENOXAPROP-ETHYL | Herbicide | | | 0.012 | 0 | 117.9 |
| ERGOCALCIFEROL | Rodenticide | | | 0.002 | 0 | 0.02 |
| TOTAL | | 12 476 095.8 | 100 | 9 264 487.7 | 100 | 9 300 497.8 |

Note: *Bacillus thuringiensis* active ingredient calculations in 1998 assumed that formulation consisted of 100% active ingredient, as guarantees on a percentage basis were not available. Guarantees on a percentage basis were obtained for these products in 2003. Recalculating the 1998 figures resulted in total active ingredient sold for *Bt kurstaki* and *Bt israelensis* of 617.994 and 1.654 kg ai, respectively.

Appendix 4. 2008 Pesticide Sales by Active Ingredient (kg) and River Basin

| Active Ingredient | Non-specific basin | Athabasca River | Battle River | Beaver River | Bow River | Hay River | Milk River | North Sask River | Oldman River | Peace River | Red Deer River | Sounding Creek | South Sask River | Total |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1-OCTEN-3-OL | | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.002 | 0.1 | | | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 1.6 |
| 2,4-D | 37 798.0 | 15 063.8 | 67 044.2 | 7 309.7 | 96 871.5 | | 16 323.1 | 73 676.8 | 294 865.8 | 44 304.3 | 151 946.4 | 18 547.3 | 149 331.3 | 973 082.3 |
| 2,4-DB | | 166.5 | 166.3 | | 93.8 | | | 523.8 | 443.3 | 512.0 | 1 697.0 | | 37.5 | 3 640.0 |
| 4-AMINOPYRIDINE | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.4 |
| 4-CPA | 0.001 | 0.0002 | 0.01 | | 0.01 | | | 0.004 | | 0.0005 | 0.01 | | | 0.03 |
| ABAMECTIN | 2.7 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.0003 | 0.2 | | | 0.01 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.01 | 0.0001 | 0.001 | 2.9 |
| ACEPHATE | 163.1 | | | | 23.6 | | | | 13.5 | | 14.6 | | 162.0 | 376.9 |
| ACEQUINOCYL | 3.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.5 |
| ACETAMIPRID | 6.1 | | 32.3 | | 0.5 | | | | 375.5 | | | | 0.2 | 414.6 |
| ACETIC ACID | 2 215.0 | 54.4 | 42.9 | 10.9 | 629.1 | | | 6 936.3 | 1 384.0 | 482.1 | 113.8 | 0.6 | 46.5 | 11 915.6 |
| ACROLEIN | | | | | | | | | 9 051.0 | | | | | 9 051.0 |
| ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE | 141.2 | | | | 17.3 | | | | 214.4 | | 152.2 | | 44.3 | 569.3 |
| AMINOPYRALID | 1 357.4 | 407.3 | 540.3 | 33.9 | 131.3 | | | 852.0 | 237.1 | 196.8 | 505.3 | | 97.0 | 4 358.4 |
| AMITROLE | 3 940.2 | 0.7 | 8.3 | | 20.7 | | | 132.2 | 208.7 | 586.3 | 40.9 | 55.4 | 1.0 | 4 994.5 |
| AMMONIA | | | 0.5 | | 1.7 | | | | 0.01 | 0.1 | | | | 2.3 |
| ANCYMIDOL | 0.03 | | | | 0.002 | | | | | | | | | 0.03 |
| ARTIFICIAL ESSENTIAL OIL BLEND | | 0.04 | | | | | | | | 0.3 | 0.04 | 0.01 | | 0.4 |
| ASPHALT SOLIDS | | 10.0 | 366.3 | 2.3 | 56.2 | | | 84.8 | 17.4 | 53.2 | 17.2 | 0.9 | 6.5 | 614.7 |
| ATRAZINE | | 332.2 | 1 422.8 | | 84.4 | | | 221.6 | 3 616.4 | | 476.5 | 18.9 | | 6 172.7 |
| AZINPHOS-METHYL | | | | | | | | 68.1 | | | 1.1 | | | 69.2 |
| AZOXYSTROBIN | 51.4 | 9.5 | 739.2 | 1.9 | 192.8 | | | 1 044.7 | 2 442.4 | 1.9 | 186.5 | | 229.5 | 4 899.6 |
| BACILLUS SPHAERICUS | 152.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 152.4 |
| BACILLUS SUBTILIS | 17.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17.7 |
| BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS BERLINER SSP KURSTAKI | 59.0 | 0.4 | 121.1 | 0.002 | 0.5 | | | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | | 0.3 | 184.5 |
| BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS | 55.7 | 0.02 | 0.1 | 0.01 | 3.0 | | | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.04 | 0.2 | | 0.4 | 62.2 |

| Active Ingredient | Non-specific basin | Athabasca River | Battle River | Beaver River | Bow River | Hay River | Milk River | North Sask River | Oldman River | Peace River | Red Deer River | Sounding Creek | South Sask River | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|
| SEROTYPE H-14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BENDIOCARB | 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.2 |
| BENTAZON | | 107.0 | 1 857.6 | | 64.8 | | | 1 048.3 | 8 238.1 | 2 403.4 | 2 214.7 | 28.3 | 4 518.7 | 20 481.0 |
| BIFENAZATE | 12.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.6 |
| BISPYRIBAC | 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.5 |
| BORACIC ACID | 120.5 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 0.9 | | | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.3 | | 0.9 | 135.8 |
| BORAX | 3.8 | 12.1 | 38.1 | 2.4 | 81.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 83.1 | 18.5 | 10.5 | 31.3 | 0.2 | 10.3 | 291.8 |
| BOSCALID | | 1 721.5 | 3 498.4 | 1 024.2 | 1 047.9 | | | 1 136.6 | 5 704.1 | 1 228.2 | 2 111.0 | | 3 047.9 | 20 519.8 |
| BRODIFACOU | 0.028 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.02 | 0.4 | | | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.03 | 0.1 | 2.3 |
| BROMACIL | | 898.1 | 72.9 | 5.1 | 53.4 | | 0.3 | 85.3 | 372.8 | 44.0 | 565.2 | 18.2 | 371.6 | 2 486.9 |
| BROMADIOLONE | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.1 | | | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.9 |
| BROMETHALIN | 0.00004 | 0.01 | 0.1 | | 0.01 | | | 0.04 | 0.1 | 0.01 | 0.03 | | 0.004 | 0.2 |
| BROMOXYNIL | | 4 786.1 | 27 246.3 | 2 107.1 | 33 968.5 | | 6 438.1 | 21 787.6 | 97 933.6 | 7 173.9 | 66 289.2 | 11 951.6 | 50 495.3 | 330 177.1 |
| BRONOPOL | | | 0.003 | | 103.8 | | | 107.7 | 19.5 | 15.1 | 22.3 | | 8.0 | 276.4 |
| BUTOXYPOLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL | 424.1 | 408.3 | 234.4 | 101.8 | 646.0 | | | 761.0 | 292.8 | 642.4 | 526.8 | 30.0 | 93.9 | 4 161.6 |
| CAPSAICIN | 0.003 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.003 | 0.1 | | | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | | 0.01 | 0.2 |
| CAPTAN | 45.8 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 28.5 | | | 15.7 | 15.3 | 0.9 | 314.7 | | 2.7 | 429.8 |
| CARBARYL | 1 032.2 | 560.6 | 1 060.9 | 79.8 | 1 350.4 | | | 2 344.0 | 938.7 | 1 251.7 | 855.9 | 25.9 | 287.3 | 9 787.3 |
| CARBATHIIN | 247.0 | 173.6 | 1 667.7 | 75.8 | 1 818.5 | | 372.6 | 1 672.6 | 3 928.7 | 1 044.1 | 2 647.9 | 152.0 | 1 430.7 | 15 231.1 |
| CARBOFURAN | | | 3.8 | | 3.8 | | | | 32.6 | 11.5 | 7.7 | | 205.4 | 265.0 |
| CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL | | 76.2 | 1 299.8 | 22.2 | 69.5 | | | 664.1 | 83.2 | 230.7 | 207.1 | 16.7 | 25.1 | 2 694.4 |
| CHLORMEQUAT | 47.8 | | | | 6.5 | | | | | | | | | 54.3 |
| CHLOROPHACINONE | 22.0 | 0.03 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | | | 0.5 | 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.4 | 0.0003 | 0.02 | 23.7 |
| CHLOROTHALONIL | 1 554.7 | 97.0 | 1 078.4 | 60.6 | 2 078.5 | | | 995.0 | 28 446.4 | 32.3 | 294.9 | 4.0 | 1 052.0 | 35 693.8 |
| CHLORPROPHAM | | | | | 3.4 | | | | 16.8 | | | | | 20.2 |
| CHLORPYRIFOS | 3.4 | 541.0 | 30 865.3 | 182.4 | 16 717.8 | | | 6 198.0 | 2 729.0 | 110.4 | 14 289.8 | 4 798.0 | 6 293.7 | 82 728.7 |
| CHLORSULFURON | 108.8 | 75.0 | 22.6 | | | | | 0.8 | | 18.8 | | | | 225.8 |

| Active Ingredient | Non-specific basin | Athabasca River | Battle River | Beaver River | Bow River | Hay River | Milk River | North Sask River | Oldman River | Peace River | Red Deer River | Sounding Creek | South Sask River | Total |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------|
| CHOLECALCIFEROL | 0.003 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.003 |
| CLETHODIM | | 1 316.2 | 3 400.7 | 107.3 | 1 854.7 | | | 4 115.1 | 2 154.9 | 2 969.3 | 3 455.2 | 193.0 | 389.5 | 19 955.8 |
| CLODINAFOP-PROPARGYL | | 628.9 | 6 230.3 | 67.4 | 2 970.4 | | 997.9 | 5 065.4 | 10 729.2 | 4 406.9 | 7 258.2 | 1 175.3 | 7 352.5 | 46 882.3 |
| CLOPYRALID | 64.1 | 2 141.0 | 10 258.6 | 202.8 | 5 152.1 | | 131.2 | 10 174.4 | 7 194.4 | 12 804.3 | 8 797.7 | 787.1 | 631.4 | 58 339.1 |
| CLOTHIANIDIN | | 4.8 | 155.5 | 5.9 | | | 0.2 | 81.1 | 308.9 | 56.9 | 59.8 | | 13.8 | 686.8 |
| COPPER (CUPRIC) HYDROXIDE | 6.1 | | | | 48.4 | | | | 1 949.6 | | 134.2 | | 1 054.2 | 3 192.6 |
| COPPER NAPHTHENATE | | 70.4 | 33.5 | 6.3 | 21.2 | | 0.6 | 129.0 | 13.2 | 44.8 | 82.1 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 404.6 |
| COPPER OXYCHLORIDE | 120.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.2 | | | 7.7 | 10.7 | 0.5 | 1.6 | | 0.4 | 144.7 |
| COPPER SULPHATE | 8.4 | 5.2 | 0.4 | | 0.1 | | | 1.7 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 0.6 | | 23.7 |
| COPPER SULPHATE TRIBASIC | 14.0 | 2.2 | 41.5 | | 46.5 | | | 51.3 | 1.9 | 7.3 | 208.7 | | 2.5 | 375.9 |
| CORN GLUTEN MEAL | | | 88.2 | 35.3 | 88.2 | | | 158.8 | 229.3 | 35.3 | 70.6 | | | 705.6 |
| CYFLUTHRIN | 26.0 | 17.6 | 46.7 | 0.4 | 21.1 | | | 19.3 | 139.6 | 6.3 | 47.1 | 10.2 | 17.3 | 351.6 |
| CYHALOTHRIN-LAMBDA | 13.9 | 11.4 | 43.6 | 5.4 | 296.7 | | 11.2 | 14.1 | 1 244.0 | 848.6 | 315.0 | 4.2 | 139.6 | 2 947.5 |
| CYPERMETHRIN | | | | | 0.8 | | | 1.6 | 6.0 | 21.2 | 1.1 | | 0.3 | 30.9 |
| CYPRODINIL | 0.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.9 |
| CYROMAZINE | 1.0 | | | | 1.7 | | | | | | | | | 2.7 |
| DAMINOZIDE | 45.5 | | | | 12.3 | | | | | | | | | 57.8 |
| DAZOMET | 392.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 392.0 |
| D-CIS ALLETHRIN | | 0.004 | | | 0.0 | | | 0.004 | | | | | | 0.03 |
| D-CIS, TRANS ALLETHRIN | 0.13 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.9 | | | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 15.1 |
| DEET | 387.5 | 84.0 | 50.5 | 11.5 | 250.2 | | | 104.0 | 33.5 | 137.7 | 126.7 | 3.8 | 12.6 | 1 201.9 |
| DELTAMETHRIN | 2.2 | 3.0 | 30.9 | 1.8 | 52.0 | | | 16.5 | 265.3 | 25.1 | 75.9 | 1.0 | 63.9 | 537.6 |
| DENATONIUM BENZOATE | 0.2 | 0.03 | 0.01 | | 0.05 | | | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.02 | | | 0.5 |
| DESMEDIPHAM | | | | | 15.0 | | | 0.8 | 545.2 | | 1.5 | | 82.7 | 645.2 |
| DIAZINON | 109.3 | 10.0 | 52.2 | 25.0 | 432.5 | | | 151.9 | 1 594.0 | | 62.5 | 0.8 | 103.3 | 2 541.5 |
| DICAMBA | 8 914.0 | 1 613.7 | 3 107.6 | 140.6 | 3 526.3 | | 1 182.0 | 6 399.8 | 22 441.9 | 3 411.5 | 19 992.9 | 1 284.5 | 22 663.0 | 94 677.9 |

| Active Ingredient | Non-specific basin | Athabasca River | Battle River | Beaver River | Bow River | Hay River | Milk River | North Sask River | Oldman River | Peace River | Red Deer River | Sounding Creek | South Sask River | Total |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------|
| DICHOLOBENIL | 84.0 | 14.2 | 19.8 | 0.2 | 53.7 | | | 37.8 | 220.3 | 41.6 | 82.6 | 3.0 | 15.1 | 572.3 |
| DICHLORPROP | 2 268.0 | 27.0 | 2 773.5 | | 1 676.8 | | 1 871.3 | 813.4 | 1 7405.0 | 33.2 | 2 598.6 | 354.0 | 22 450.9 | 52 271.6 |
| DICHLORVOS | 140.6 | 8.9 | 11.5 | 1.9 | 25.5 | | | 34.0 | 8.1 | 5.0 | 16.1 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 254.6 |
| DICLOFOP-METHYL | | | | | | | | | | | 5.7 | | | 5.7 |
| DICOFOL | 10.5 | | | | | | | | 4.5 | | 12.0 | | | 27.0 |
| DIDECYL DIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE | 106.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 106.5 |
| DIFENOCONAZOLE | 1.9 | 374.7 | 1 665.4 | 18.0 | 2 064.1 | | 31.4 | 1 826.0 | 2 599.3 | 753.7 | 2 566.6 | 138.7 | 1 559.5 | 13 599.3 |
| DIFENZOQUAT | | 128.0 | 248.0 | | 192.0 | | | 70.0 | 1 410.0 | 364.0 | 918.0 | | 462.0 | 3 792.0 |
| DIFETHIALONE | 0.1 | 0.0002 | 0.01 | 0.0003 | 0.1 | | | 0.05 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.0001 | 0.002 | 0.2 |
| DIFLUBENZURON | 1.5 | | | | 0.8 | | | | | | | | | 2.3 |
| DIMETHOATE | 67.2 | 9.6 | 4.8 | | 252.5 | | | 52.8 | 637.6 | 14.4 | 248.8 | | 168.8 | 1 456.5 |
| DIMETHOMORPH | | | | | | | | | | | 1.8 | | | 1.8 |
| DI-N-PROPYL ISOCINCHOMERONATE | | 16.7 | 8.4 | 3.6 | 26.7 | | | 31.2 | 10.8 | 23.5 | 16.9 | 0.5 | 6.6 | 144.9 |
| DIPHACINONE | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.2 | 0.004 | 0.3 | | | 0.2 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.1 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.9 |
| DIQUAT | 15.1 | 655.3 | 5 536.6 | 19.2 | 1 721.1 | | 69.6 | 3 628.3 | 10 028.6 | 3 202.1 | 5 909.9 | 271.2 | 3 837.1 | 34 893.9 |
| DIURON | 24 583.0 | 840.0 | 24.0 | | | | | 9 583.0 | 300.3 | 440.0 | 528.0 | | 1 376.0 | 37 674.4 |
| DODEMORPH-ACETATE | 2.0 | | | | 1.6 | | | | | | | | | 3.6 |
| D-PHENOTHRIN | | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 6.9 | | | 3.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.01 | 0.3 | 14.8 |
| DRIED BLOOD | 24.5 | | 10.4 | | 143.2 | | | 39.7 | 18.0 | 42.5 | 45.4 | | 3.3 | 327.0 |
| D-TRANS ALLETHRIN | 2.2 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 8.0 | | 0.01 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.03 | 0.5 | 25.2 |
| ENDOSULFAN | 37.0 | 0.2 | | | 16.9 | | | 200.3 | 40.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | | | 294.9 |
| EPTC | | | 24.0 | | | | | 32.0 | 10 416.0 | | 352.0 | | 200.0 | 11 024.0 |
| ETHALFLURALIN | | 1 347.9 | 2 029.3 | | 1 685.8 | | 514.0 | 1 586.6 | 49 459.7 | 799.7 | 8 001.4 | 31.3 | 17 418.2 | 82 873.7 |
| ETHAMETSULFURON-METHYL | | 0.5 | 10.6 | | 1.3 | | 1.0 | 11.3 | 121.2 | 49.2 | 14.2 | 9.4 | 19.4 | 238.0 |
| ETHEPHON | 62.4 | | | | 177.6 | | | | 420.0 | | 516.0 | | 1 212.0 | 2 388.0 |
| ETHOFUMESATE | | | | | | | | | 5 625.6 | | | | 892.8 | 6 518.4 |

| Active Ingredient | Non-specific basin | Athabasca River | Battle River | Beaver River | Bow River | Hay River | Milk River | North Sask River | Oldman River | Peace River | Red Deer River | Sounding Creek | South Sask River | Total |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| ETRIDIAZOLE | 47.2 | | 0.002 | | 7.7 | | | 0.002 | | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | | | 54.9 |
| FATTY ACID | 13.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 8.6 | | | 8.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.8 | | 0.6 | 36.9 |
| FENAMIDONE | | | | | | | | | 5.0 | | | | | 5.0 |
| FENBUTATIN OXIDE | 6.8 | | | | 1.9 | | | | | | | | | 8.6 |
| FENHEXAMID | 5.3 | | | | | | | | | 9.0 | | | | 14.3 |
| FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL | | 2 748.9 | 8 147.2 | 316.9 | 7 042.9 | | 586.2 | 4 838.2 | 9 570.0 | 7 008.5 | 9 486.0 | 2 294.3 | 6 360.5 | 58 399.7 |
| FENTHION | | | 0.8 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.8 |
| FERBAM | | 3.7 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 16.1 | | | 33.4 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 8.6 | | 5.5 | 80.1 |
| FERRIC PHOSPHATE | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 9.7 | | | 11.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 28.8 |
| FERRIC SODIUM EDTA | | | | | 17.3 | | | 10.8 | | | | | | 28.1 |
| FERROUS SULFATE | 5 143.9 | 157.7 | 1 582.1 | 3.0 | 169.8 | | | 104.5 | 644.3 | 27.3 | 12.0 | | 2.1 | 7 846.5 |
| FLORASULAM | | 252.3 | 2 585.0 | 59.6 | 2 174.9 | | 21.4 | 1 655.5 | 3 601.9 | 1 166.1 | 3 044.7 | 229.0 | 970.1 | 15 760.4 |
| FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL | | 0.8 | 140.5 | | 48.2 | | | 221.7 | 57.9 | 1 057.0 | 192.8 | 4.9 | 107.0 | 1 830.8 |
| FLUCARBAZONE SODIUM | | 256.0 | 2 102.2 | | 597.7 | | 7.1 | 1 264.8 | 1 434.7 | 455.7 | 1 707.0 | 84.6 | 423.1 | 8 333.0 |
| FLUDIOXONIL | 5.4 | 5.0 | 171.1 | 0.8 | 25.1 | | 0.2 | 83.6 | 726.1 | 7.9 | 39.8 | 0.2 | 35.3 | 1 100.6 |
| FLUROXYPYR | | 995.6 | 11 976.4 | 102.0 | 6 651.8 | | 532.8 | 6 733.0 | 21 641.7 | 8 098.3 | 12 663.7 | 129.6 | 2 289.3 | 71 814.1 |
| FOLPET | 3.2 | 0.3 | 14.4 | | 6.3 | | | 9.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.7 | | 0.1 | 35.9 |
| FORMALDEHYDE | 455.1 | | 8.9 | | | | | | | | | | | 464.0 |
| FOSETYL-AL | 379.7 | | | | 86.8 | | | | | | | | | 466.5 |
| GERMAN COCKROACH EXTRACT | | 0.0002 | 0.00007 | 0.00002 | 0.002 | | | 0.003 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0004 | | 0.00003 | 0.006 |
| GIBBERELIC ACID | 0.004 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.004 |
| GLIOCLADIUM CATENULATUM | 3.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.6 |
| GLUFOSINATE AMMONIUM | 98.9 | 23 219.9 | 76 285.5 | 2 207.4 | 26 401.2 | | 218.7 | 96 412.3 | 18 972.2 | 82 141.3 | 61 607.9 | 3 654.2 | 4 461.4 | 395 681.1 |
| GLYPHOSATE | 71 932.5 | 230 103.5 | 968 537.2 | 48 462.8 | 472 541.7 | | 39 452.8 | 881 806.0 | 1 026 868.4 | 817 839.9 | 1 047 146.3 | 133 480.5 | 497 326.9 | 6 235 498.5 |
| HEXAZINONE | | 12.0 | | | 276.0 | | | 237.0 | 1 438.7 | 36.0 | 1 540.5 | | | 3 540.2 |
| HYDRAMETHYLNON | 0.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.9 |

| Active Ingredient | Non-specific basin | Athabasca River | Battle River | Beaver River | Bow River | Hay River | Milk River | North Sask River | Oldman River | Peace River | Red Deer River | Sounding Creek | South Sask River | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| IMAZAMETHABENZ | | 6 036.1 | 13 683.3 | 3 858.8 | 9 065.5 | | 45.4 | 19 909.8 | 10 808.6 | 16 128.7 | 11 953.7 | 1 296.0 | 1 218.2 | 94 004.3 |
| IMAZAMOX | | 148.3 | 1 420.8 | 48.6 | 503.2 | | 7.0 | 878.9 | 1 896.0 | 1 004.9 | 978.2 | 178.4 | 709.5 | 7 773.9 |
| IMAZETHAPYR | | 99.7 | 1 365.6 | 21.6 | 391.0 | | 7.0 | 834.6 | 1 482.4 | 335.2 | 836.5 | 148.4 | 673.5 | 6 195.7 |
| IMAZAPYR | 1 960.8 | 766.1 | 31.9 | | 68.4 | | | 86.6 | 29.6 | 857.3 | 27.4 | | | 3 828.1 |
| IMIDACLOPRID | 66.2 | 0.9 | 239.4 | | 29.8 | | 10.0 | 7.3 | 264.5 | 0.5 | 20.4 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 647.1 |
| IPRODIONE | 1 767.3 | 4 423.5 | 9 868.5 | 258.3 | 6 072.4 | | | 7 742.4 | 2 829.8 | 11 261.0 | 12 283.8 | 2.1 | 864.9 | 57 374.1 |
| ISOXABEN | 1.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.4 |
| KINOPRENE | 1.9 | | | | 0.7 | | | | | | | | | 2.5 |
| LIME SULPHUR | 184.9 | 4.6 | 161.7 | | 49.7 | | | 139.1 | | 8.3 | 13.1 | | 3.2 | 564.6 |
| LINURON | 4.8 | 2 387.2 | 1 440.9 | 4.8 | 417.8 | | | 384.2 | 1 852.4 | 72.0 | 339.6 | 356.2 | 57.6 | 7 317.5 |
| MALATHION | 419.8 | 719.3 | 1 917.6 | 118.3 | 862.0 | | 54.0 | 1 764.2 | 4 382.5 | 934.1 | 1 605.2 | 128.7 | 571.5 | 13 477.1 |
| MALEIC HYDRAZIDE | | | | | | | | | 867.8 | | | | | 867.8 |
| MANCOZEB | 109.4 | | 156.8 | | 1 600.5 | | | 1 368.7 | 18 723.2 | 24.7 | 153.4 | 1.1 | 217.6 | 22 355.4 |
| MANEB | | 166.0 | 143.1 | | 349.8 | | 40.1 | 71.1 | 329.3 | 110.5 | 311.7 | | | 1 521.5 |
| MCPA | 485.0 | 49 494.3 | 199 269.3 | 8 930.9 | 81 593.7 | | 2 713.7 | 189 418.7 | 110 315.2 | 158 837.8 | 184 395.1 | 22 010.2 | 21 531.8 | 1 028 995.8 |
| MCPB | | 120.0 | 30.0 | | | | | 22.5 | 174.8 | 48.8 | | | | 396.0 |
| MECOPROP (D-ISOMER) | 716.1 | 119.6 | 74.1 | 18.8 | 836.9 | | 2.3 | 504.2 | 267.3 | 70.6 | 470.4 | 2.5 | 188.1 | 3 271.0 |
| MECOPROP-P | 2 171.0 | 1 921.0 | 3 043.6 | 375.0 | 6 869.3 | | 155.8 | 10 431.8 | 8 378.0 | 2 574.7 | 3 754.7 | 299.5 | 3 345.5 | 43 319.9 |
| MESOTRIONE | | | | | | | | 9.2 | | | | | | 9.2 |
| METALAXYL | 0.6 | 69.3 | 304.2 | 5.8 | 277.8 | | 16.0 | 130.5 | 159.8 | 47.2 | 122.4 | 0.7 | 29.9 | 1 164.1 |
| METALAXYL-M | 31.0 | 31.6 | 371.5 | 0.8 | 211.9 | | 2.9 | 323.9 | 2 781.8 | 60.4 | 270.5 | 11.5 | 259.2 | 4 357.1 |
| METALDEHYDE | 0.9 | 2.8 | 12.7 | 0.7 | 25.4 | | | 48.3 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 7.5 | 0.04 | 1.0 | 105.5 |
| METHAMIDOPHOS | 4.8 | | | 4.8 | | | | 67.2 | 105.6 | | 48.0 | | | 230.4 |
| METHOMYL | | 1.7 | 4.0 | | 1.0 | | | 8.5 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 6.9 | | 28.2 | 54.8 |
| METHOPRENE | 174.1 | | | | | | | | | 0.05 | | | | 174.1 |
| METHYL BROMIDE | 6 106.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 106.3 |
| METHYL NONYL KETONE | 1.9 | 1.3 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 4.6 | | | 5.8 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 0.02 | 0.8 | 24.1 |
| METHYLATED CANOLA OIL | | 8 903.0 | 33 633.8 | 11.0 | 14 810.3 | | | 36 187.2 | 2 070.7 | 23 483.1 | 67 462.1 | 700.3 | 124.1 | 187 385.6 |

| Active Ingredient | Non-specific basin | Athabasca River | Battle River | Beaver River | Bow River | Hay River | Milk River | North Sask River | Oldman River | Peace River | Red Deer River | Sounding Creek | South Sask River | Total |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------|
| METIRAM | | | | | | | | | 614.4 | | 1.6 | 3.2 | | 619.2 |
| METRIBUZIN | | 99.4 | 317.1 | 11.3 | 46.9 | | | 375.0 | 3 786.6 | 90.8 | 135.5 | | 198.8 | 5 061.1 |
| METSULFURON-METHYL | 12.5 | 20.9 | 45.6 | 0.5 | 4.2 | | | 32.8 | 6.3 | 145.5 | 15.4 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 286.3 |
| MINERAL OIL (INSECTICIDAL OR ADJUVANT) | 2 418.1 | 11.6 | 372.5 | | 377.7 | | | 665.9 | | 17.5 | 27.6 | | 6.8 | 3 897.7 |
| MYCLOBUTANIL | 8.2 | | | | 2.0 | | | | | | | | 6.5 | 16.7 |
| NALED | 13.1 | | | | | | | | 689.1 | | 16.3 | | 104.5 | 823.0 |
| N-ALKYL DIMETHYL BENZYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE | | | | | | | | 12.0 | 136.0 | | | | | 148.0 |
| NAPHTHALENE | | 252.3 | 258.6 | 58.2 | 424.1 | 2.4 | 7.5 | 559.9 | 150.1 | 225.3 | 323.9 | 3.2 | 52.7 | 2 318.2 |
| NAPROPAMIDE | 84.2 | | | | 20.8 | | | 22.7 | 82.4 | | 1.8 | | | 211.9 |
| NATURAL GUM RESINS | 2.3 | | 3.2 | | 13.3 | | | 8.5 | | | 3.7 | | 1.3 | 32.3 |
| NICOSULFURON | | 15.1 | 35.3 | | 0.6 | | | 15.3 | 19.3 | | 22.7 | | 18.4 | 126.7 |
| NICOTINE | 21.4 | | | | 15.0 | | | | | | | | | 36.4 |
| N-OCTYL BICYCLOHEPTENE DICARBOXIMIDE | 18.1 | 8.1 | 13.7 | 0.7 | 48.0 | | 0.01 | 41.1 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 10.7 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 154.8 |
| NONYLPHENOXYPOLYETH OXYETHANOL | 135.0 | 7 267.2 | 7 061.7 | 1 159.2 | 3 585.9 | | | 11 966.7 | 8 444.2 | 5 318.8 | 9 348.2 | 484.4 | 3 862.9 | 58 634.2 |
| OCTYLPHENOXYPOLYETHO XYETHANOL | 9.5 | 413.9 | 917.4 | | 28.4 | | | 515.4 | 706.0 | 137.0 | 1 166.6 | 26.5 | | 3 920.6 |
| OIL OF BLACK PEPPER | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 9.1 | | | 7.7 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.4 | | 1.0 | 27.7 |
| OXADIAZON | 21.8 | | | | 3.6 | | | | | | 1.8 | | | 27.2 |
| OXAMYL | 2.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.4 |
| OXINE BENZOATE | 5.6 | 0.3 | 1.3 | | 5.1 | | | 2.8 | 0.04 | 0.2 | 1.6 | | 0.02 | 17.0 |
| OXYCARBOXIN | 61.8 | | | | 154.8 | | | | | | | | | 216.5 |
| OXYFLUORFEN | 21.6 | | | | | | | | 28.8 | | | | 38.6 | 89.0 |
| PACLOBUTRAZOL | 3.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.0 |
| PARADICHLOROBENZENE | | 73.3 | 66.5 | 9.5 | 35.6 | | 5.5 | 112.1 | 54.6 | 64.5 | 74.1 | 2.4 | 10.3 | 508.5 |

| Active Ingredient | Non-specific basin | Athabasca River | Battle River | Beaver River | Bow River | Hay River | Milk River | North Sask River | Oldman River | Peace River | Red Deer River | Sounding Creek | South Sask River | Total |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|
| PARAFFIN BASE MINERAL OIL (ADJUVANT) | | 3 215.8 | 20 213.5 | 1 606.0 | 17 718.0 | | 1 036.0 | 15 842.7 | 72 268.0 | 6 277.3 | 34 911.1 | 2 310.3 | 13 340.0 | 188 738.7 |
| PARAFFIN BASE PETROLEUM OIL | | 76.8 | 352.8 | | 16.8 | | | 252.0 | 5 786.4 | 13 521.7 | 945.6 | 134.4 | 1 852.8 | 22 939.3 |
| PARAQUAT | 22.0 | | 69.0 | | 8.0 | | | 38.0 | 1 526.6 | 5.0 | 56.0 | | 3.0 | 1 727.6 |
| PENDIMETHALIN | | | | | | | | | 875.5 | | 45.6 | | 82.1 | 1 003.2 |
| PERMETHRIN | 456.1 | 80.7 | 79.6 | 7.9 | 253.5 | | 0.01 | 266.2 | 94.6 | 49.8 | 89.7 | 2.7 | 21.8 | 1 402.7 |
| PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON BLEND | | 10 467.8 | 103 939.3 | 1 453.7 | 36 759.1 | | 12 144.3 | 85 113.4 | 141 946.0 | 66 844.2 | 92 624.5 | 14 283.7 | 91 012.2 | 656 588.2 |
| PHENMEDIPHAM | | | | | 15.0 | | | 0.8 | 363.2 | | | | 55.2 | 434.1 |
| PHORATE | | | | | | | | | 40 263.0 | | 106.5 | | 6.0 | 40 375.5 |
| PHOSALONE | | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 4.3 | | | 8.9 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 2.3 | | 1.5 | 21.4 |
| PHOSMET | | 0.7 | | | | | | | | | | 4.2 | 0.7 | 5.6 |
| PICLORAM | 5 317.5 | 1 872.1 | 3 787.0 | 132.6 | 1 370.2 | | 9.6 | 3 947.9 | 1 710.8 | 2 963.2 | 3 974.4 | 100.6 | 191.2 | 25 377.1 |
| PINOXADEN | | 1 566.1 | 5 916.3 | 1.9 | 2 605.2 | | | 6 365.4 | 364.2 | 4 130.7 | 11 688.3 | 123.2 | 21.8 | 32 783.2 |
| PIPERINE | 0.02 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.3 | | | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.1 | | 0.04 | 1.0 |
| PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE | 218.0 | 90.0 | 88.0 | 15.2 | 332.3 | | 0.04 | 332.1 | 133.3 | 113.0 | 232.6 | 10.5 | 42.3 | 1 607.3 |
| P-MENTHANE-3, 8-DIOL | | 0.3 | | | | | | 0.2 | | 0.6 | 0.2 | | | 1.3 |
| POLYOXYALKYLATED ALKYL PHOSPHATE ESTER | | 2 081.7 | 10 252.4 | 121.5 | 3 032.1 | | | 12 758.5 | 5 955.8 | 9 180.0 | 10 755.6 | 413.1 | 1 393.2 | 55 943.9 |
| POTASSIUM MONOPERSULPHATE | 18.2 | | | | 2.1 | | | | | | | | | 20.3 |
| POTASSIUM SALTS OF FATTY ACIDS | | 20.6 | 11.5 | 5.0 | 274.4 | | | 246.7 | 37.6 | 20.3 | 44.1 | | 27.2 | 687.3 |
| PROMETRYNE | | | | | | | | | | | | | 855.5 | 855.5 |
| PROPAMOCARB HYDROCHLORIDE | 536.4 | | | | 3.6 | | | | | | | | | 540.1 |
| PROPANIL | | | | | | | | | | | 32.0 | | | 32.0 |
| PROPETAMPHOS | 18.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18.9 |
| PROPICONAZOLE | 470.7 | 2 291.5 | 5 443.1 | 187.5 | 7 295.4 | | 33.7 | 3 887.6 | 13 634.7 | 976.2 | 12 576.4 | 461.9 | 3 128.7 | 50 387.5 |
| PROPOXUR | 25.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 4.3 | | 0.004 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 41.3 |

| Active Ingredient | Non-specific basin | Athabasca River | Battle River | Beaver River | Bow River | Hay River | Milk River | North Sask River | Oldman River | Peace River | Red Deer River | Sounding Creek | South Sask River | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------|
| PROPYZAMIDE | 53.7 | 4.8 | 13.6 | | 99.3 | | | 32.2 | 83.6 | 54.4 | 90.6 | 32.6 | 10.9 | 475.7 |
| PROTHIOCONAZOLE | | 4 078.4 | 4 263.2 | 269.3 | 2 048.4 | | | 4 814.1 | 3 259.8 | 2 176.3 | 4 481.6 | 9.8 | 1 116.3 | 26 517.0 |
| PUTRESCENT WHOLE EGG SOLIDS | | 0.4 | 0.4 | | | | | 0.2 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 2.6 | | | 11.3 |
| PYMETROZINE | 6.5 | | | | 0.2 | | | | 37.4 | | | | 11.3 | 55.5 |
| PYRACLOSTROBIN | 15.0 | 121.9 | 1 409.8 | 89.4 | 364.0 | | | 788.6 | 2 540.6 | 790.4 | 1 021.9 | 4.9 | 504.1 | 7 650.5 |
| PYRASULFOTOLE | | 377.4 | 1 129.3 | 53.3 | 530.8 | | 28.6 | 794.5 | 806.3 | 786.7 | 1 502.2 | 108.3 | 206.3 | 6 323.6 |
| PYRAZON | | | 5.2 | | | | | 15.5 | 51.6 | | | | | 72.2 |
| PYRETHRINS | 26.8 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 2.4 | 50.4 | | 0.003 | 56.5 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 32.8 | 1.3 | 6.2 | 240.0 |
| PYRIDABEN | 9.9 | | | | 340.7 | | | | | | | | | 350.6 |
| PYRIPROXYFEN | 0.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.9 |
| PYROXSULAM | | 46.3 | 143.4 | 1.9 | 87.1 | | | 115.1 | 505.7 | 89.8 | 148.0 | 2.9 | 111.2 | 1 251.4 |
| QUINCLORAC | | | 100.2 | | | | | 96.3 | | | 16.7 | | | 213.2 |
| QUINTOZENE | 6 058.5 | | | | 1 470.3 | | | | | | | | | 7 528.8 |
| QUIZALOFOP P-ETHYL | | 12.3 | 59.1 | | 2.7 | | | 40.3 | 925.8 | 2 163.5 | 151.3 | 21.5 | 296.4 | 3 673.0 |
| QUIZALOFOP-ETHYL | | | | | | | | | 0.8 | | | | | 0.8 |
| RESMETHRIN | 24.2 | 9.7 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 21.3 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 29.8 | 7.4 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 134.0 |
| RIMSULFURON | 0.2 | | 0.6 | | | | | 2.9 | 197.0 | | 0.5 | | 7.2 | 208.4 |
| ROTENONE | 3.8 | 3.6 | 10.9 | 0.04 | 3.6 | | | 16.2 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 49.7 |
| SAFER'S INSECTICIDAL SOAP | 756.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | | 144.5 | | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | | 0.02 | 902.0 |
| SETHOXYDIM | | 858.8 | 3 269.6 | 72.0 | 282.8 | | 21.9 | 2 338.6 | 6 356.0 | 3 112.2 | 1 820.5 | 138.6 | 923.1 | 19 194.1 |
| SILICA AEROGEL | 4.8 | 319.5 | 1 278.0 | | 2 214.0 | | 193.5 | 666.0 | 12 334.5 | 778.5 | 6 181.5 | 211.5 | 909.0 | 25 090.8 |
| SILICON DIOXIDE FRESH WATER FOSSILS | | 0.6 | 0.6 | | 5.8 | | | 15.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.5 | | 0.4 | 29.0 |
| SILICON DIOXIDE SALT WATER FOSSILS | 76.8 | 332.7 | 749.9 | 60.6 | 2 402.1 | | 21.5 | 2 683.3 | 5 725.2 | 458.2 | 2 656.3 | 25.3 | 432.2 | 15 624.1 |
| SILOXYLATED POLYETHER | 972.8 | 206.7 | | | 24.3 | | | 60.8 | 304.0 | 121.6 | | | | 1 690.2 |
| SIMAZINE | 59.8 | 2.0 | 23.2 | | 1 307.1 | | | 47.5 | 2 764.9 | 5.7 | 507.5 | | 7.5 | 4 725.1 |

| Active Ingredient | Non-specific basin | Athabasca River | Battle River | Beaver River | Bow River | Hay River | Milk River | North Sask River | Oldman River | Peace River | Red Deer River | Sounding Creek | South Sask River | Total |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|
| S-METOLACHLOR | | | | | | | | | 786.9 | | | | 43.9 | 830.9 |
| SOAP | 12.0 | 46.3 | 111.2 | 8.1 | 530.2 | | | 458.8 | 40.9 | 23.7 | 72.5 | 0.1 | 27.9 | 1 331.8 |
| SOAP (HERBICIDAL) | 4.0 | 18.4 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 80.0 | | | 59.6 | 1.2 | 11.2 | 10.0 | | | 188.4 |
| SODIUM ALPHA-OLEFIN SULFONATE | 291.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 291.0 |
| SPINETORAM | 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.2 |
| SPINOSAD FACTOR A PLUS | 17.8 | | | | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | 18.7 |
| SPIROMESIFEN | 1.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.7 |
| SPIROTETRAMAT | 2.4 | | | | | | | | 7.9 | | | | | 10.3 |
| STREPTOMYCES GRISEOVIRIDIS | 0.01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.01 |
| STREPTOMYCES LYDICUS | 0.02 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.02 |
| STRYCHNINE | 0.4 | | 358.8 | | 95.0 | | | 1.7 | 67.3 | | 65.6 | | 6.6 | 595.5 |
| SULFAQUINOXALINE | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.05 | | 0.03 | | | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.1 | | 0.01 | 0.4 |
| SULFOSULFURON | | | | | | | | | | | 5.2 | | | 5.2 |
| SULPHUR (FUNGICIDE) | 296.3 | 22.0 | 246.0 | 3.2 | 174.1 | | | 489.7 | 31.0 | 104.9 | 106.5 | 0.6 | 49.1 | 1 523.2 |
| SULPHUR (INSECTICIDE) | | 145.5 | 202.9 | | 33.5 | | | 534.2 | 67.6 | 192.7 | 124.7 | | 13.0 | 1 314.0 |
| SULPHUR (VERTEBRATE CONTROL) | 1 320.3 | 332.3 | 1 079.0 | 11.4 | 3 081.7 | | | 3 473.3 | 717.4 | 68.3 | 1 174.2 | 11.4 | 135.6 | 11 404.8 |
| SURFACTANT BLEND | 1 824.0 | 7 787.4 | 61 114.4 | 2 126.8 | 24 778.6 | | 3 465.0 | 42 808.3 | 111 433.9 | 41 043.5 | 57 955.5 | 6 446.7 | 42 654.2 | 403 438.3 |
| SURFACTANT MIXTURE | 307.2 | 65.3 | | | 7.7 | | | 19.2 | 96.0 | 38.4 | | | | 533.8 |
| TEBUCONAZOLE | | 2 506.1 | 2 088.4 | 3.0 | 1 493.7 | | 140.8 | 2 374.7 | 3 062.9 | 656.5 | 2 208.6 | 0.7 | 1 013.6 | 15 549.0 |
| TEBUFENOZIDE | 15.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15.4 |
| TEPRALOXYDIM | | 48.6 | 1 110.1 | 14.4 | 441.9 | | 12.3 | 545.0 | 1 413.9 | 282.7 | 743.1 | 102.8 | 166.5 | 4 881.3 |
| TERBACIL | 11.2 | | | | | | | 3.2 | 345.6 | | 30.4 | | 1 337.6 | 1 728.0 |
| TERBUFOS | | | | | 9.0 | | | | 1 515.0 | | 111.0 | | 162.0 | 1 797.0 |
| TETRAMETHRIN | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 8.4 | | | 4.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.03 | 0.3 | 18.4 |
| THIABENDAZOLE | | | | | | | | 1.8 | 410.7 | | | | | 412.5 |
| THIAMETHOXAM | 25.0 | 466.2 | 1 393.5 | 127.0 | 230.9 | | 2.2 | 682.8 | 986.2 | 887.7 | 547.6 | 32.7 | 131.9 | 5 513.7 |

| Active Ingredient | Non-specific basin | Athabasca River | Battle River | Beaver River | Bow River | Hay River | Milk River | North Sask River | Oldman River | Peace River | Red Deer River | Sounding Creek | South Sask River | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| THIFENSULFURON METHYL | | 710.8 | 1 804.3 | 99.4 | 393.1 | | | 11 552.0 | 422.4 | 1 295.9 | 1 413.6 | 229.9 | 422.8 | 8 344.1 |
| THIOPHANATE-METHYL | 208.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 51.4 | | | 22.2 | 513.4 | 11.2 | 171.9 | 5.4 | 38.9 | 1 024.9 |
| THIRAM | 723.6 | 2 706.3 | 13 860.1 | 141.8 | 9 230.0 | | 536.7 | 9 167.9 | 13 371.2 | 5 561.7 | 17 386.2 | 679.1 | 2 717.3 | 76 081.8 |
| TRALKOXYDIM | | 2 532.8 | 16 062.1 | 1 284.8 | 14 174.4 | | 828.8 | 12 614.4 | 55 967.5 | 4 948.8 | 27 709.7 | 1 841.6 | 9 952.0 | 147 916.9 |
| TRIALATE | | 542.5 | 13 419.1 | | 8 753.1 | | 5 166.5 | 5 954.2 | 42 710.1 | 1 089.6 | 17 400.2 | 1 577.7 | 4 459.2 | 101 072.2 |
| TRIASULFURON | | | 7.7 | | | | | | | | 37.8 | | | 45.5 |
| TRIBENURON METHYL | | 525.6 | 1 987.7 | 59.8 | 616.0 | | 4.8 | 1 573.6 | 909.8 | 1 173.5 | 2 091.7 | 256.8 | 756.8 | 9 956.1 |
| TRICLOPYR | 14 659.2 | 2 712.0 | 2 258.9 | 297.6 | 201.6 | | | 2 515.2 | 537.6 | 1 315.2 | 628.8 | 187.2 | 364.8 | 25 678.1 |
| TRIFLOXYSTROBIN | 35.6 | 730.0 | 1 703.8 | 63.8 | 590.4 | | 16.2 | 1 040.8 | 1 136.3 | 160.0 | 2 006.0 | 90.1 | 409.1 | 7 982.0 |
| TRIFLURALIN | | 2.3 | 1 417.8 | | 2 495.3 | | 835.4 | 2 727.1 | 10 164.6 | 220.1 | 5 294.6 | 3 443.2 | 8 130.2 | 34 730.5 |
| TRIFLUSULFURON METHYL | | | | | | | | | 59.8 | | 9.4 | | 5.9 | 75.1 |
| TRINEXAPAC-ETHYL | 70.1 | | | | 7.7 | | | | | | | | | 77.7 |
| TRITICONAZOLE | 71.7 | 34.5 | 1113.5 | 5.6 | 247.8 | | | 404.1 | 568.3 | 97.6 | 425.7 | 124.4 | 52.0 | 3 145.2 |
| UNICONAZOLE-P | 0.02 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.02 |
| VINCLOZOLIN | | 241.2 | 502.8 | | 1 783.2 | | | 1120.0 | 1 115.4 | 372.0 | 206.4 | | 654.0 | 4 995.0 |
| WARFARIN | | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.01 | 1.1 | | 0.01 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | | 0.1 | 3.8 |
| WATER SOLUBLE DYES | | | | | 35.1 | | | | | | | | | 35.1 |
| Z-9-TRICOSENE | 502.0 | 25.6 | 55.7 | 5.2 | 66.4 | | | 91.0 | 164.2 | 31.7 | 126.9 | 13.3 | 15.3 | 1 097.3 |
| ZINC NAPHTHENATE | | 22.6 | 19.5 | 1.1 | 12.7 | | | 50.5 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 31.9 | | 2.2 | 153.5 |
| ZINC PHOSPHIDE | 2.3 | 0.4 | 3.2 | | 1.6 | | | 113.6 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 0.4 | | | 26.3 |
| ZINEB | | 2.5 | 1.5 | | 1.6 | | | 6.7 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 24.8 | 1.0 | 5.8 | 51.5 |
| Total | 217799.0 | 426562.2 | 1807741.1 | 86065.7 | 974643.7 | 2.5 | 96329.0 | 1673996.4 | 2446190.7 | 1404891.3 | 2066587.9 | 238899.8 | 1036386.3 | 12476095.8 |

